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A
FIRST BOOK IN
ENGLISH
FOR
FOREIGNERS

ISABEL R. WALLACH

SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY

Edw T 731.906.910



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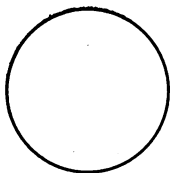


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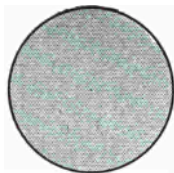




RAINBOW COLORS



WHITE



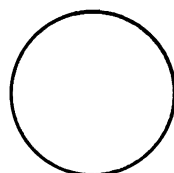
GRAY



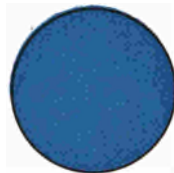
BLACK



RED



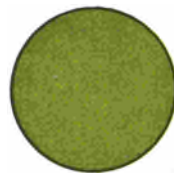
YELLOW



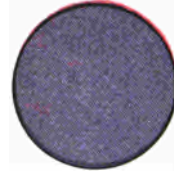
BLUE



ORANGE



GREEN



PURPLE

0

A FIRST BOOK IN ENGLISH

DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR FOREIGNERS

BY
ISABEL RICHMAN WALLACH



SILVER, BURDETT AND COMPANY

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

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✓



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P R E F A C E

The main purpose of this book is to give foreigners a practical working vocabulary of the simpler English words and idioms which they require for colloquial intercourse in private and in commercial life.

The importance of accomplishing this aim in the briefest possible time has led me to introduce into the work certain features that have proved most helpful in teaching English to the crowded foreign classes in the evening schools of Greater New York. These features do not exist in the First Readers which, hitherto, have been placed in the hands of foreign pupils, for lack of a book especially designed to meet their needs. Although a First Reader is the right thing in its own field of teaching the art of reading to children whose mother-tongue is English, its gently graded lessons fail to satisfy the foreigner who desires to learn English without unnecessary delay.

The English language has peculiarities that those essaying to learn it encounter from the very outset. I have therefore allowed idioms to appear in the earliest lessons, despite the pedagogic rule of leading up to the complex from the simple. Instances of this may be seen in the immediate introduction of the homophone (see, sea), and of the different uses to which the adverb "there" may be put.

Objections may be raised to this procedure; also to the fact that the reading lessons increase rapidly in length and in difficulty. But in actual teaching, it will be found that these very points prove specially advantageous, inasmuch as they facilitate the quick progress for which the pupils work so earnestly. On the other hand, those unable to keep step may regulate their pace by frequent reviewing.

I have made no attempt to teach rules of grammar in this First Book in English, — partly because the book can accomplish its purpose without them, and mainly because the many “exceptions” would merely bewilder pupils ignorant of the language.

I would respectfully suggest to teachers the advantage of frequent repetition of the phonic drills occurring at intervals throughout the book. They aid correct pronunciation, secure distinct enunciation and, together with the groups of words of opposite meaning, serve to enrich the pupil’s vocabulary and to facilitate sight reading. At the same time, the many concrete words in the lists provide additional material for dictation and sentence work.

The pages that picture familiar things are of valuable assistance toward self-effort, presenting to the pupil, at one and the same time, the new word and its meaning. They serve also as the basis for scores of object-lessons, given by the teacher to stimulate and encourage conversation in English.

As the one way to learn to do is by doing, so the

one way to learn to speak English is by speaking. For this reason the principal conversation-forms in common use have been introduced, and the teacher will find it profitable to drill the pupils upon these, and to induce them to employ them in the class-room and out of it at every opportunity.

The maxims, also, serve to increase the pupil's fund of conversational English. When thoroughly explained, they furnish practical themes for stories and anecdotes illustrating the lessons they teach. The teacher will at first supply these stories, presenting them in language fitted to the capacity of the class. Later the pupils may be called upon to tell the stories, orally and in their own words; as they advance in knowledge and grow more familiar with English, they may be required to reduce them to writing as the first step in composition work.

In conclusion, I desire to express my indebtedness to the principals and teachers in the New York Evening Schools for foreigners, for the unfailing courtesy they extended me, and to Miss Julia Richman, District Superintendent of New York Schools, for many valuable suggestions embodied in the book.

ISABEL RICHMAN WALLACH.

A a A a

B b B b

C c C c

D d D d

E e E e

F f F f

G g G g

H h H h

I i I i

J j J j

K k K k

L l L l

M m M m

N n N n

O o O o

P p P p

Q q Q q

R r R r

S s S s

T t T t

U u U u

V v V v

W w W w

X x X x

Y y Y y

Z z Z z

A
FIRST BOOK IN ENGLISH

LESSON I.



| | | | |
|-----|-------|------|-------|
| see | the | is | ship |
| sea | there | this | ships |
| I | on | are | two |

The sea.

I see the sea.

Is this the sea?

This is the sea.

Is there a ship on the sea?

There are two (2) ships on the sea.

I see the two ships there on the sea.

LESSON II.

NOTE.—In the following sentences the pupils are to fill in the blanks, selecting the missing words from the appended list. Pupils who are able to read and write in their mother tongue may copy this lesson from a script model on the blackboard, and supply the missing words through self-effort.

MISSING WORDS

| | | | |
|-----|------------|-------|--------------|
| is | <i>is</i> | ships | <i>ships</i> |
| sea | <i>sea</i> | ship | <i>ship</i> |
| see | <i>see</i> | the | <i>the</i> |
| on | <i>on</i> | two | <i>two</i> |

I see the sea.

Is this — sea?

This — the —.

Is there a — on the sea?

There are — ships — the sea.

I — two — are on — —.

FOR PHONIC DRILL

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| <i>is</i> | <i>the</i> | <i>see</i> |
| <i>if</i> | <i>there</i> | <i>sea</i> |
| <i>in</i> | <i>them</i> | <i>she</i> |
| <i>it</i> | <i>this</i> | <i>ship</i> |

LESSON III.

can

and

there

you

them

it

yes

that

they

Can you see the sea?

Are there ships on it?

Yes, I can see the sea; and I can see the ships on it.

There are two ships on the sea.

Can you see the two ships on it?

Yes, I can see them.

I can see that there are two ships on the sea.

I see the sea.

I see two ships on it.

I see that there are two ships.

Can you see that the two ships are on the sea?

Yes, I can see that they are there.

Can you see the sea?

Yes, I can see the sea.

Are there ships on the sea?

*There are two ships on the
sea.*

I see the two ships.

LESSON IV.



| | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-----|
| do | comes | of | out |
| smoke | and | from | one |

Do you see two ships on the sea?"

"Yes, I see two ships there on the sea."

"Do you see the smoke from the ships?"

"Yes, I can see the smoke. It comes from the ships."

"The smoke comes out of one of the ships."

"Yes, I can see that. There are two ships, and I see that the smoke comes from one of them."

*I see the sea, the ships on it,
and the smoke from one ship.*

LESSON V.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

| | | | |
|----|-----|------|-----|
| we | she | all | him |
| he | me | does | her |

"I see the smoke from the ship. Can all of you see it?"

"Yes, we see the smoke out there on the sea. We all can see it."

"I see the ships. There are two ships. Do you see them?"

"Yes, we see the ships. Do you see the smoke from the ships?"

I see the smoke.
You see the smoke.
We see the smoke.
He sees the smoke.
She sees the smoke.
They see the smoke.

Do I see the smoke?
Do you see the smoke?
Do we see the smoke?
Does he see it?
Does she see it?
Do they see it?

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>I see you.</i> | <i>He sees me.</i> |
| <i>I see him.</i> | <i>She sees me.</i> |
| <i>I see them.</i> | <i>They see me.</i> |
| <i>We see them.</i> | <i>He sees her.</i> |

LESSON VI.



| | | |
|------|-----------|------------|
| no | one (1) | what |
| go | none | fast |
| goes | two (2) | steam |
| by | three (3) | steam-ship |

"Do you see the ships out there?"

"Yes, I see three ships out there on the sea."

"Does smoke come from all of the ships?"

"No, it comes from two of them. There is no smoke from that ship out there."

"I see the three ships are steamships."

"What is a steamship?"

"A steamship is a ship that goes by steam. Steamships can go fast."

I can see three steamships.

LESSON VII.

FOR PHONIC DRILL

| | | |
|-----|-------|-----|
| bē | bēə | gō |
| he | see | no |
| me | free | so |
| the | tree | ago |
| she | three | |
| we | | |

SPELLING WORDS

| | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| see | ship | does | three |
| sea | smoke | out | she |
| there | are | all | yes |
| this | two | one | do |
| them | you | can | to |
| they | from | free | us |
| that | comes | tree | steam |

LANGUAGE FORMS

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| one is | one goes | one sees | one comes | one does |
| two are | two go | two see | two come | two do |
| he is | she goes | he sees | she comes | he does |
| they are | they go | they see | they come | they do |
| we are | we go | we see | we come | we do |
| you are | you go | you see | you come | you do |



Bird



Mouse



Chicken



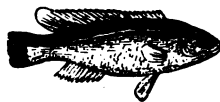
Baby



Cat



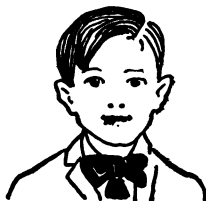
Horse



Fish



Girl



Boy



Dog



House



Church

LESSON VIII.

FOR PHONIC DRILL

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|
| ăt | ăn | ănd | běd | pěn | ěnd | īt | bīd |
| bat | căn | band | fed | hen | bend | bit | did |
| cat | fan | bands | led | hens | lend | fit | hid |
| fat | man | hand | red | men | mend | hit | lid |
| hat | pan | hands | bet | den | rend | lit | rid |
| mat | ran | land | let | ten | send | pit | in |
| sat | van | sand | pet | then | tend | sit | pin |
| that | than | stand | wet | when | spend | wit | win |

FOR SPELLING AND SENTENCE BUILDING

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| smoke | ships | red | they | one | two |
| steam | come | sea | no | all | to |
| steamship | what | out | yes | see | do |

LESSON IX.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|
| color | gray | ink | not |
| have | black | but | red |
| seen | as | blue | from |

"What color is smoke?"

"I have seen gray smoke, and I have seen black smoke."

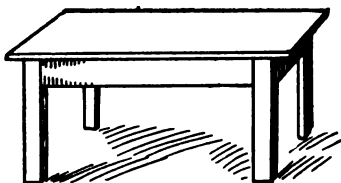
"Have you seen black smoke come from a steamship?"

"Yes; I have seen smoke as black as ink come from steamships."

"But all ink is not black. I have seen blue ink, and I have seen red ink. Have you not seen red ink?"

"Yes, I have seen red ink, and I have seen blue ink."

LESSON X.



table



book

tell

green

then

know

table

book

may

say

let

"Can you tell me the color of the sea?"

"No, I can not tell you that. No one can tell the color of the sea. I have seen the sea blue, and I have seen it green."

"You say that you have seen the sea blue, and that you have seen it green. Then let us say the color of the sea is blue-green."

"Yes, we may say the sea is blue-green."

"Do you know all of the colors?"

"Yes, I know all of the colors. This ink is black; that ink is red; the ink there on the table is blue. This book is green and that book is gray."

LESSON XI.

NOTE.—This spelling list includes words acquired in the phonic drills as well as those taught in the reading lessons. The teacher will find this and succeeding lists useful for dictation, for sentence building, and in conversation work.

SPELLING REVIEW

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| as | they | red | of | and |
| all | them | blue | on | hand |
| do | then | black | in | land |
| does | there | gray | ink | stand |
| go | that | may | yes | bend |
| goes | seen | say | no | lend |
| fast | green | what | did | send |
| table | smoke | when | this | spend |
| one (1) | sea | men | sit | tell |
| two (2) | steam | come | lit | not |
| three (3) | ship | out | let | know |
| ten (10) | color | from | but | book |

LESSON XII.

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| were | saw | way |
| wind | back | my |
| blow | over | old |
| blew | was | home |

"Did you see ships when you were on the sea?"

"Yes, we saw ships and steamships."

"Did you see the smoke from the steamships?"

"Yes, we saw the smoke come from the steamships."

"What color was the smoke?"

"The smoke was black."

"Did the wind blow the smoke back from the ships?"

"Yes, it blew the smoke back over the sea."

"Did the wind blow the ships back?"

"No, the steamships go fast, and the wind can not blow them back. I saw one ship that was on its way back to my old home."

LANGUAGE FORMS

| | | | | |
|-------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|
| I do | you see | they blow | we are | he is |
| I did | you saw | they blew | we were | he was |

LESSON XIII.

Do you — all the steamships out — on the sea?

Yes, and — see the black — that comes — them.

The wind — the smoke — over — —.

Do you see that steam —? It goes — my old home.

Have — seen the ink?

I have — the black —, not — red ink

What color — the — that you — there?

This ink is —.

May I — that ink?

Yes, you may have it, and — may — my pen.

I do not — the pen.

The pen is — the table. I saw it there.

See, this is the pen. You — have it.

Have you — my books? They — on — table.

What color — the books?

One — is red, and — book — black.

I saw the — book; I have — seen the black one.

The red — — over there.

LESSON XIV.

SIMPLE CONVERSATION FORMS

NOTE.—The importance of early familiarity with the simpler conversational forms cannot be overestimated. The teacher will find no difficulty in explaining their meaning, and frequent repetition will fix them in the minds of the pupils. It is desirable to insist upon clear and careful enunciation from the first, and to teach only a few of the forms in any one lesson.

I do not understand English.

I can not speak English.

Good day.

Good bye.

Good morning.

Good afternoon.

Good evening.

Good night.

{ How do you do?

{ How are you?

Thank you, I am very well. How do you feel?

Shake hands.

I am glad to see you.

Take a seat.

Call again soon.

Give my regards at home.

Please.

Thank you.

Many thanks.

You are welcome.

I beg your pardon.

Excuse me.

Pardon me.

Permit me.

Allow me.

What is your name?

Where do you live?

What time is it?

What do you work at?

What do you wish?

What can I do for you?

What does this cost?

LESSON XV.

FOR PHONIC DRILL

| | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|------|-------|------|
| băd | căp | gět | dĩp | chĩp | cōt |
| făd | gap | jet | hip | ship | dot |
| glăd | lap | let | hips | clip | got |
| had | map | met | lip | slip | hot |
| lad | nap | net | lips | drip | lot |
| mad | rap | pet | nip | grip | not |
| pad | sap | set | rip | trip | pot |
| sad | slap | wet | sip | strip | shot |
| shad | tap | yet | tip | whip | spot |

FOR SPELLING AND SENTENCE BUILDING

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|---------|----------|
| home | blue | wind | from | three |
| old | ink | blow | were | red |
| saw | black | blew | come | green |
| way | seen | hat | they | over |
| table | have | may | color | smoke |
| excuse | thank | quite | welcome | inkstand |

LESSON XVI.

TEST FOR SIGHT READING

"Have you seen the pen and ink?"

"Yes, I saw them on the table."

"Excuse me; they are not on the table."

"No, they are not on this table; they are on that table over there. Do you not see them there?"

"Yes, I see pens and ink on that table. May I have them?"

"Yes; you may go over there and get them."

"There is blue ink on this table."

"Did you say blue ink? Then it is not my ink. My ink is black, and there are two pens on my inkstand."

"Yes, I see the inkstand and the two pens. The ink in the inkstand is black."

"That is my inkstand. You may have it and you may have the pens, too."

"I thank you."

"You are quite welcome."

LESSON XVII.

| | | |
|-------|------|-------|
| wet | good | where |
| rains | read | warm |
| stay | will | here |
| fire | with | hear |

"It is wet and cold today. It rains and the wind blows. Hear it rain!"

"It is a bad day to go out. Do stay at home and sit here with me by the fire."

"Have you a good book to read?"

"Yes, I have a good book. Here it is. Let us sit here, then, where it is warm, and read from the book."

"You may read to me from it, if you will be so good, and then I will read to you."

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-------|------|-------|
| yes | in | go | cold | wet | sit | bad | here |
| no | out | stay | warm | dry | stand | good | there |

LESSON XVIII.

FOR PHONIC DRILL

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|------|-------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| bell | ill | bay | ear | old | low | by | die |
| cell | bill | day | dear | bold | mow | my | lie |
| dell | fill | gay | fear | cold | row | cry | tie |
| fell | hill | hay | hear | fold | sow | dry | bye |
| sell | kill | lay | near | gold | tow | fry | dye |
| tell | mill | may | rear | hold | blow | try | lye |
| shell | pill | nay | tear | mold | flow | fly | rye |
| smell | rill | pay | sear | sold | glow | ply | ink |
| spell | sill | ray | year | told | slow | sly | link |
| swell | till | say | clear | bole | crow | sh y | mink |
| all | skill | way | here | dole | grow | wh y | pink |
| ball | spill | clay | mere | hole | th row | sky | rink |
| calf | still | play | sere | mole | know | spy | sink |
| fall | trill | pray | beer | pole | sh ow | buy | th ink |
| hall | th rill | gray | deer | sole | snow | high | th ank |
| wall | sh rill | tray | veer | stole | stow | sigh | bank |

FOR ENUNCIATION DRILL

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| then | think | know | glow | clay | blow |
| there | thank | knew | grow | clear | blew |
| they | three | knee | gray | clink | blink |
| that | throw | kneel | green | clank | blank |
| this | thrill | knife | grand | clip | black |



PARTS OF THE BODY

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|----------|--------|--------|
| head | hair | face | eyes | ears |
| nose | mouth | lips | teeth | cheeks |
| chin | neck | shoulder | arm | elbow |
| wrist | hand | fingers | thumbs | chest |
| back | leg | knee | ankle | foot |

NOTE.—The names of the parts of the body are used frequently. The pupils should study them until they have learned to spell and pronounce each correctly. Object lessons that introduce the various words will prove valuable.

LESSON XIX.

brown

eat

thumbs

smell

bend

man

feel

upon

woman

I am a man. This is my head and here are my hands. I have two arms, two ears, two eyes, two legs and two feet. I have but one nose, one mouth and one chin. There are ten fingers on my hands and ten toes on my feet. Two of my fingers are thumbs.

The color of my hair is brown and my eyes are blue. What color are your eyes? Your eyes are black, your lips are red, and your teeth are white.

I can bend my arm at the elbow and I can bend my leg at the knee. I see with my eyes and hear with my ears. I can smell with my nose, feel with my hands, and eat with my mouth.

man

woman

foot

tooth

men

women

feet

teeth

LESSON XX.

FOR PHONIC DRILL

came

bow

book

fire

air

bare

dame

cow

cook

dire

hair

care

fame

how

hook

mire

chair

dare

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| game | now | look | tire | fair | fare |
| lame | vow | nook | wire | lair | pare |
| name | down | took | spire | pair | rare |
| same | brown | shook | quire | stair | ware |
| tame | crown | good | time | stairs | stare |
| blame | drown | hood | dime | bear | share |
| frame | frown | wood | lime | pear | spare |
| shame | crowd | wool | chime | wear | flare |

HOMOPHONES

| | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----|------|-------|------|
| see | blue | here | too | fare | stare | pare |
| sea | blew | hear | two | fair | stair | pair |
| | | | to | | | pear |

LESSON XXI.

TEST FOR SIGHT READING

NOTE.—The words in this lesson have been taught in preceding lessons or have occurred in the phonic drills. Thorough review is suggested for pupils unequal to this test.

“It is a cold day. My hands and my ears feel cold. Are my ears red?”

“Yes, your ears are red, and your nose is red. Your lips look blue. Do you feel so cold?”

“I feel cold, but I do not feel so cold as I did when on the sea. Do you hear the wind blow?”

“Yes, I hear it blow. It is a cold wind.”

"Does it snow here? I saw it snow when I was on the sea, but I have not yet seen snow fall here."

"Yes, it snows here when it is cold. See, the sky looks gray now. We may have a snow-fall in a day or two."

"Did you bow to that man over there?"

"No; I do not know him. Did you bow to him?"

"Yes; I know him well. His name is—— ———. He comes from my old home. I did not know he was here. Then I met him one day, and let me tell you I was glad to see him. He was glad to see me, too. Let us go over there now to see him."

LESSON XXII.

FOR PRONUNCIATION DRILL

| | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| the | was | come | old | bow |
| than | were | over | cold | now |
| there | is | into | gold | share |
| they | are | too | home | spare |
| then | hear | ink | toes | stare |
| that | ears | pink | goes | stair |
| them | year | think | does | bare |
| three | yes | thank | not | color |
| when | yet | smoke | shot | brown |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------|------|-------|
| why | you | steam | get | know |
| white | feel | steamship | set | throw |
| what | free | see | let | spell |
| blows | tree | saw | she | smell |
| blew | bad | seen | in | wrist |
| blue | glad | send | din | ankle |
| black | had | bend | him | tooth |
| may | air | have | chin | teeth |
| way | hair | bed | ship | book |
| away | chair | red | lip | look |
| day | from | our | hip | good |
| came | table | he | eyes | bell |
| name | hand | me | nose | shall |

My name is ———.

I live at No. ——— Street.

I have come here from ———.

I am now in America.

I wish you a Merry Christmas.

I wish you a Happy New Year.



WHAT WE WEAR.

Men and women do not dress alike.

Women wear

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| shoes | jacket |
| stockings | shawl |
| rubbers | hat |
| dress | muff |
| skirt | collar |
| waist | gloves |
| apron | cape |
| belt | buckle |

Men wear

| | |
|----------|----------|
| coat | shirt |
| vest | necktie |
| trousers | sweater |
| boots | socks |
| shoes | hat |
| collar | overalls |
| cuffs | overcoat |
| cap | derby |

LESSON XXIII.

| | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| country | thank | like | learn |
| Mr. | think | English | must |
| very | speak | school | write |

"I came to this country in a steamship. Did you come in the same way, too?"

"Yes, I came here in the same way. My name is ——. I came here from——."

"I am glad to know you, Mr. ——. My name is ——. How do you do?"

"I am very well, I thank you. How are you?"

"I feel very well. Do you like this country?"

"I can not tell yet. I can not speak English, you know."

"I think you will like it here. You must go to school. You will learn to speak English there, and to read and write English."

"I do go to school, Mr. ——. I like my school and I try to learn."

LESSON XXIV.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|---------|
| raining | before | walk | time |
| shining | after | clear | teacher |
| growing | sun | much | late |

"Is it raining now?"

"No, it does not rain at all. The sun is shining."

"But it was raining, was it not?"

"Yes, it rained before the sun came out. But now it is dry. The air is growing warm. Let us take a walk."

"Yes, let us get our hats and go out for a walk. I like walking when the air is clear and dry. Do you not like to walk?"

"Yes, I like it very much. After our walk, it will be time to go to school."

"We must not be late at school. The teacher likes us to get to school on time."

LESSON XXV.

THE CHANGE IN VERBS

It rains.

It is raining.

It rained.

It did rain.

It will rain.

He walks.

He is walking.

He walked.

The sun shines.

The sun is shining.

The sun shone.

The sun did shine.

The sun will shine.

They feel well.

They are feeling well.

They felt well.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| He did walk. | They did feel well. |
| He will walk. | They will feel well. |
| The wind blows. | He comes home. |
| The wind is blowing. | He is coming home. |
| The wind blew. | He came home. |
| The wind did blow. | He did come home. |
| The wind will blow. | He will come home. |
| She grows. | You see. |
| She is growing. | You are seeing. |
| She grew. | You saw. |
| She did grow. | You did see. |
| She will grow. | You will see. |

LESSON XXVI.

FOR PHONIC DRILL

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| bake | all | bite | fight | cool | bun |
| cake | ball | cite | light | fool | dun |
| lake | call | mite | might | pool | fun |
| make | fall | rite | night | tool | gun |
| rake | gall | site | right | school | nun |
| sake | hall | spite | sight | spool | run |
| take | tall | write | tight | boom | sun |
| wake | wall | trite | bright | broom | shun |
| awake | stall | sprite | fright | doom | stun |

| | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| ale | ail | brake | loom | bust |
| bale | bail | drake | room | dust |
| dale | fail | flake | noon | gust |
| gale | nail | quake | soon | must |
| hale | hail | shake | spoon | rust |
| male | mail | slake | boot | crust |
| sale | sail | stake | soot | trust |
| tale | tail | spake | shoot | thrust |
| pale | jail | snake | toot | just |

LESSON XXVII.

SIGHT READING

"Do you like the sea?"

"Oh yes, I like the sea. But I must say I do not like to sail on the sea."

"Why not? Were you ill when you were on your way here?"

"I was so ill that I hope I shall not have to set my foot upon a ship for some time to come."

"Did it rain when you were on the ship?"

"Did it rain? Yes, it rained and rained, and the wind blew."

"But it was not raining all the time, was it?"

"No, not all the time, I am glad to say. There were days when the sun came out and it was bright and warm."

"Did you feel cold before the sun came out?"

"Yes, the wind was cold and wet. But when the sun shone, the air grew warm and dry. We were all glad to see the sun come back."

"Is it raining now?"

"No, it does not rain. The sun is shining now."

"But it was raining, was it not?"

"Yes, it rained before the sun came out. It is growing dry now, and we can go out for a walk."

"Yes, let us go walking. After that it will be time for school."

LESSON XXVIII.

| | | | |
|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| why | United States | live | room |
| write | America | large | who |
| called | your | plenty | family |

"Do you know the name of this country?"

"Why yes; this country is called the United States of America. When we write its name, we write U. S. A."

"That is right. Do you think you will like to live in America?"

"Oh yes; we all like living here, very much."

"The United States is a very large country. There is plenty of room in it for all who come here. Did your family come with you?"

"Yes, all of us came over at the same time. We came over on a very good ship, and the ship had a very good name."

"What was the name of the ship?"

"Our ship was called 'America.' Is not that a good name?"

"Yes, I think it a very good name."

LESSON XXIX.

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| found | been | Grand | live | far |
| work | weeks | Street | Number | near |
| shop | hard | St. | No. | find |

"Have you found work here in this country?"

"Yes, I am at work in a shop. I have been at work for three weeks."

"What work are you doing?"

"I make men's hats, and I like the work very much. It is not hard work."

"Where is the shop?"

"The shop where I work is on Grand Street."

"Can you tell me where you live?"

"I live at number — — St. My home is not far from the shop."

"Can you find your way home from your work?"

"Oh yes; it is not hard to find the way. My home, you know, is very near the shop."

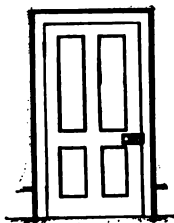
LESSON XXX.

FOR SPELLING AND FOR SENTENCE BUILDING

| | | | |
|--------|---------------|---------|-------|
| who | work | boy | near |
| what | warm | girl | year |
| why | horse | flower | clear |
| where | child | baby | week |
| church | woman | teacher | day |
| house | think | English | away |
| shop | thank | find | fight |
| street | country | found | right |
| school | America | hear | hard |
| window | United States | heard | far |
| door | much | plenty | car |
| before | must | head | tooth |
| after | room | train | teeth |
| rain | broom | fire | foot |
| shine | number | wire | feet |



Watch



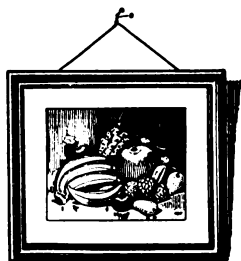
Door



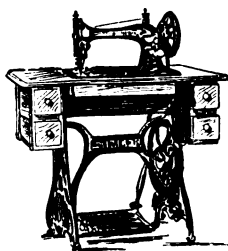
Window



Key



Picture



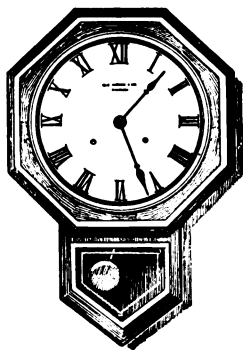
Sewing Machine



Broom



Pail



Clock



Stairs



Lamp



Spoon



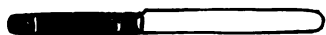
Tooth Brush



Fork



Brush



Knife



Comb



Plate



Soap



Pocket-book



Cork



Umbrella



Bottle



Cane

LESSON XXXI.

| | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| week | Wednesday | Sunday |
| seven | Thursday | first |
| Monday | Friday | last |
| Tuesday | Saturday | letters |

"There are seven days in a week. Can you tell me what day this one is?"

"Yes, today is Wednesday. I know the names of the seven days of the week. I learned them in school, one day last week. They are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday."

"Do you know the name of the first day of the week?"

"The first day is Sunday, and the last day is Saturday."

"You have learned that U. S. A. stands for United States of America; that St. stands for street and No. for number. In the same way we let letters stand for the names of the days."

Sun. stands for Sunday; Wed. stands for Wednesday; Mon. stands for Monday; Thurs. stands for Thursday; Tues. stands for Tuesday; Fri. stands for Friday, and Sat. stands for Saturday.

LESSON XXXII.

| | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| yesterday | until | thank you |
| tomorrow | next | long |
| night | morning | years |
| leave | left | about |

"Is today Friday?"

"Oh no! Yesterday was Friday; tomorrow will be Sunday, and today is Saturday."

"I landed in this country on a Wednesday. What day was it when you landed?"

"Our ship came in on a Monday, at night. We did not leave the ship until the next morning. What day was it, then, when I landed?"

"You land when you leave the ship. If you left the ship on Tuesday, then you may say you landed on Tuesday. Do you see?"

"Yes, I see now, thank you. How long have you been in the United States?"

"I have been here seven years. How long have you been here?"

"I have been here but ten weeks."

Do as you would be done by.

LESSON XXXIII.

FOR PHONIC DRILL

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| cane | gain | eel | deal | or |
| Dane | main | feel | heal | for |
| lane | pain | heel | real | nor |
| mane | rain | keel | seal | bore |
| pane | brain | peel | steal | core |
| sane | train | reel | eat | gore |
| wane | trains | steel | beat | more |
| ate | stain | wheel | heat | tore |
| date | bait | kneel | meat | sore |
| fate | gait | beet | neat | wore |
| gate | wait | feet | seat | shore |
| hate | await | meet | cleat | store |
| late | aid | fleet | treat | fore |
| mate | laid | greet | oak | before |
| rate | maid | street | weak | oar |
| plate | paid | sweet | bleak | boar |
| slate | braid | leek | cream | board |
| state | afraid | meek | dream | hoar |
| fade | staid | seek | team | hoard |
| made | nailed | cheek | each | roar |
| wade | pail | week | beach | soar |
| trade | rail | green | peach | four |
| shade | sail | seen | teach | pour |
| spade | tail | seem | reach | door |

LESSON XXXIV.

SIGHT READING

"When did you reach the United States?"

"I came here four weeks ago."

"Have you found work here?"

"Oh yes; I have been at work for three weeks."

"Have you been well since you have been here?"

"I am well now, thank you; but I had a bad cold when I landed."

"I am glad you are well now. Do you know your way about the streets?"

"I know the way to my work and back, and I know my way to school. I go to night school to learn English."

"That is right. They teach English there very well. What work do you do?"

"I make caps for men and boys."

"Do you like your work?"

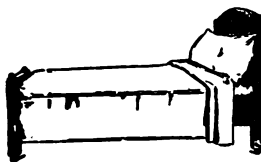
"Oh I like it, but when I learn to speak English, I may find work that pays me more."

"Now that you know how to make caps, you must learn to sell them. The man who sells goods is paid more than the man who makes them."

"I know that, and it is not hard to sell goods. But first, I must learn to speak English better."



Crib



Bed



Pillow



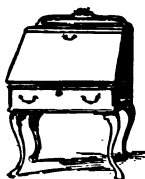
Mattress



Bench



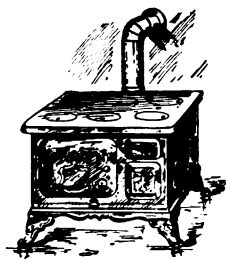
Sofa



Desk



Mirror



Stove



Bookcase



Bureau

LESSON XXXV.

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|
| month | March | June | September | December |
| January | April | July | October | year |
| February | May | August | November | week |

You know the names of the days of the week. You may now learn the names of the months.

The names of the months are:

| | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|----------|
| January | April | July | October |
| February | May | August | November |
| March | June | September | December |

Jan. stands for January.

Sept. stands for September.

Feb. stands for February.

Oct. stands for October.

Mar. stands for March.

Nov. stands for November.

Apr. stands for April.

Dec. stands for December.

Jul. stands for July.

Mo. stands for month.

Aug. stands for August.

Yr. stands for year.

There are seven days in the week and twelve months in the year.

LESSON XXXVI.

| | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|
| seasons | winter | turn |
| spring | four (4) | dead |
| summer | leaves | thirty (30) |

There are four seasons in a year. A season lasts three months. There are thirty days in a month.

The seasons are named spring, summer, fall, and winter.

March, April, and May are the months of the spring season.

June, July, and August are the summer months.

September, October, and November are the fall months.

December, January, and February are the months of winter.

January is the first month, and December is the last month of the year.

In this country the summer season is warm, and the winter season cold.

LESSON XXXVII.

FOR PHONIC DRILL

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| cat | are | work | up | urn |
| batch | car | word | cup | burn |
| catch | far | worth | sup | burner |

| | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| latch | star | worse | cut | turn |
| match | ark | worst | hut | spur |
| patch | bark | dead | nut | spurn |
| scratch | dark | head | shut | nurse |
| snatch | hark | lead | upper | purse |
| thatch | lark | read | supper | burst |
| arm | mark | ready | butter | hurt |
| farm | park | steady | cutter | ice |
| harm | spark | bread | shutter | dice |
| art | shark | dread | rub | mice |
| cart | harsh | instead | rubber | nice |
| dart | marsh | spread | bun | rice |
| hart | arch | tread | dun | price |
| heart | march | thread | fun | slice |
| tart | starch | death | gun | spice |
| card | barge | breath | shun | twice |
| hard | charge | sweat | run | trice |
| lard | large | threat | sun | vice |

OPPOSITES

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| day | yesterday | spring | summer | rain | now |
| night | tomorrow | fall | winter | shine | then |
| far | first | before | head | shut | large |
| near | last | after | foot | open | small |
| here | give | wake | good | better | best |
| there | take | sleep | bad | worse | worst |

LESSON XXXVIII.

SIGHT READING

stayed better ached hope shall

"Were you at school last night? I did not see you there."

"No, I was not at school last night. I did not feel well and I stayed at home."

"Were you not well?"

"I had a bad cold. My head ached, and I felt a pain in my back."

"How did you take cold?"

"I was out in the rain and my feet were wet."

"Are you feeling better now?"

"Oh yes, I am much better now, thank you. You will see me in school tonight, if it does not rain. I have been away from my work for three days. I hope to go back to work tomorrow. Before you came in, someone was here from the shop."

"Let me show you what we read in school last night. Where is your English book?"

"My book is over there on the table. Wait; let me get it for you. Here it is."

"We learned the names of the months last night. See, here they are in your book. I shall read them to you, and you may say each one after me."

LESSON XXXIX.

FOR SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| week | please | leaf | June | cool |
| weak | season | leaves | July | stool |
| speak | spring | tooth | August | spool |
| seven | summer | teeth | September | school |
| four | fall | work | October | room |
| for | small | world | November | broom |
| last | call | yesterday | December | soon |
| each | wall | tomorrow | large | noon |
| peach | winter | today | charge | dust |
| teach | better | tonight | plenty | rust |
| teacher | letter | Sunday | family | must |
| main | butter | Monday | head | crust |
| mane | shutter | Tuesday | dead | trust |
| pain | rub | Wednesday | bread | walk |
| pane | rubber | Thursday | country | talk |
| earn | sup | Friday | America | chalk |
| urn | supper | Saturday | feet | know |
| learn | up | January | street | knew |
| burn | upper | February | write | blow |
| turn | upon | March | right | blew |
| curl | shine | April | bright | throw |
| girl | shone | May | might | threw |
| time | waist | book | our | excuse |
| boots | dress | look | your | air |
| shoes | skirt | cook | knee | ached |

LESSON XL.

FAMILY RELATIONS

Husband, wife

Parents: father, mother

father-in-law, mother-in-law

Grand-parents: grandfather, grandmother

child

children: son, daughter

son-in-law, daughter-in-law

brother, brother-in-law

sister, sister-in-law

grandchild, grandson, granddaughter

uncle

aunt

cousin

niece

nephew

LESSON XLI.

parents

father

mother

brother

sister

family

grandfather

grandmother

cousin

uncle

aunt

country

“Are your parents here in this country?”

“No, my parents did not come here. They are at home in my old country. Are your parents here?”

"Yes, father and mother came over when I did. My grandfather came at the same time."

"Did not your grandmother come with you?"

"Grandmother is dead. Did no one of your family come with you?"

"Yes, two brothers came with me and one sister. My parents will come when we can make a home for them. My cousin is here, and uncle and aunt will come when my parents come."

*Be it ever so humble,
There is no place like home.*

LESSON XLII.

| | | | |
|-------|---------|---------------|--------|
| money | dollars | hundred (100) | paper |
| cents | any | gold | copper |
| dimes | many | silver | sign |

United States money is in cents, dimes and dollars.

Ten cents make one dime; ten dimes make one dollar.

There are one hundred cents in one dollar.

How many dimes are there in a dollar?

There are ten dimes in one dollar.

How many dimes are there in a cent?

There are not any dimes in a cent; it takes ten cents to make one dime.

United States money is made of gold, silver, and paper. The cent is made of copper.

This is the way to write the dollar sign: \$.

The sign for cents is cts.

\$1.10 = one dollar and ten cents.

\$.32 = thirty-two cents.

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ cts.} \\ \$.04 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ cts.} \\ \$.04 \end{array}} \right\} = \text{four cents.}$$

LESSON XLIII.

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|-------|------|------|
| ride | five | change | twice | give | down |
| car-fare | conductor | costs | price | city | work |

"Do you have to ride in the car when you go to work?"

"Yes, it is too far for me to walk there from my home."

"Then you must pay car-fare twice a day."

"What is car-fare?"

"Car-fare is the price you pay to ride in a car."

"Yes, now I know. I pay five (5) cents to ride in a car."

"That is right. If you give the conductor a dime, he must give you back five cents. The money he gives back is called change."

"How much change must he give you back from one dollar, if you pay one fare? If you pay for three?"

"Do you sit down in the car, or do you have to stand?"

"I sit down, if I find room. If a woman comes into the car, I give her my seat. I can stand better than a woman can."

LESSON XLIV.

WEATHER TERMS

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|------------|
| weather | air | dry | clouds |
| fine | airy | wet | water |
| warm | breeze | winter | watery |
| cold | breezy | wintry | snow |
| heat | wind | dust | snowy |
| thunder | windy | dusty | season |
| lightning | rain | mud | spring |
| hail | rainy | muddy | summer |
| sleet | storm | frost | fall |
| melt | stormy | frosty | slush |
| freeze | ice | cloud | snow-flake |
| damp | icy | cloudy | thaw |

FOR ENUNCIATION DRILL

| | | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| there | weather | breath | thaw | ice |
| them | brother | death | thin | icy |
| they | mother | tooth | thing | breeze |
| that | father | teeth | think | breezy |

LESSON XLV.

SIGHT READING

“Was it today that I saw you in the car?”

“No, not today. It was yesterday that we met in the car.”

“Yes, you are right; it was Friday that I met you. Tomorrow will be Sunday and there will be no work. Will you take a walk with me on Sunday?”

“Yes, I shall be very glad to take a walk with you. I like to walk.”

“Do you walk to the place where you work?”

“Yes, I live near the shop. Do you walk to your work?”

“No, I live too far away. I ride in the car. I do not like to spend the money for car-fare, but I must do it.”

I see you.

I meet you.

I saw you.

I met you.

I have seen you.

I have met you.

I will see you.

I will meet you.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| I take the car | I walk. |
| I took the car. | I walked. |
| I have taken the car. | I have walked. |
| I will take the car. | I will walk. |

LESSON XLVI.

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|---------|
| fix | fifteen (15) | put | please |
| six (6) | glue | done | some |
| box | tacks | good day | morning |

"Good morning. It is a fine day."

"Good morning. What can I do for you?"

"Can you mend this box for me?"

"Let me see it, please. Yes, I can fix it for you.
It needs some glue and a few tacks."

Tap, tap, tap, tap, tap.

"There, I have put in six tacks, and I think they will hold. Now I shall put a bit of glue here, and that is all. Leave it here until tomorrow. Then it will be dry and as good as new."

"Thank you; how much will it be?"

"It will cost fifteen (15) cents."

"Very well. I will pay you the money when I come for the box tomorrow. Good day."

"Good day."

LESSON XLVII.

| | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|---------|
| park | breathe | children | brother |
| book | fresh | ever | weather |
| under | wish | never | about |

“Do you ever go to the park on Sunday?”

“Yes, I like to go to the park. In summer, when it is warm, I take a book with me and I read. I sit under the cool, green trees and I breathe the fresh air.”

“Do you never go to the park in winter?”

“Yes, my brother and I go there on Sundays, when the weather is fine. When it is too cold for us to sit down, we walk about.”

“You know the park is free to all, do you not? And that you may sit there all day if you wish?”

“Oh yes, I know that we do not have to pay to go into the park. I go to the park, now and then, and I look at the children playing.”

*All work and no play make
Jack a dull boy.*

LESSON XLVIII.

FOR PRONUNCIATION DRILL

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| march | laugh | ask | book | cloud |
| starch | cough | bask | cook | proud |
| large | weather | cask | look | round |
| send | leather | basket | shook | pound |
| spend | feather | casket | brook | sound |
| bend | father | mask | crooked | edge |
| bent | mother | task | took | wedge |
| spent | brother | long | good | sledge |
| bag | other | belong | hood | dredge |
| back | another | along | wood | fledge |
| rag | bind | song | wool | come |
| rack | bound | strong | stood | some |
| sent | find | wrong | hoof | one |
| cent | found | few | poor | won |
| ever | grind | new | out | son |
| never | ground | pew | about | ton |
| sever | wind | knew | shout | done |
| river | wound | stew | mouth | collar |
| giver | read | screw | south | dollar |
| shiver | reader | chew | stout | high |
| liver | lead | flew | loud | sigh |
| quiver | leader | ache | aloud | sign |
| cover | bake | ached | bug | buck |
| lover | baker | grand | jug | duck |
| over | bread | brand | mug | tuck |

| | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| six | please | dare | oil |
| fix | ease | hare | spoil |
| fixed | easy | share | urn |
| box | uneasy | square | turn |
| boxed | breeze | spare | burn |
| tax | freeze | snare | nurse |
| wax | sneeze | stare | purse |
| waxed | file | sick | burst |
| next | mile | kick | earn |
| axe | pile | pick | learn |
| due | tile | brick | heard |
| hue | smile | prick | earl |
| rue | while | trick | pearl |
| glue | catch | wick | work |
| true | hatch | thick | worm |
| untrue | hatchet | stick | world |
| cure | snatch | quick | word |
| secure | scratch | boy | worth |
| pure | knee | toy | bench |
| sure | know | joy | trench |
| assure | knew | enjoy | wrench |
| insure | knife | employ | bird |
| season | knives | boil | birth |
| reason | knock | toil | girl |
| treason | knot | soil | whirl |

The year 's at the spring
 And day 's at the morn;
 Morning 's at seven;
 The hillside 's dew-pearled;
 The lark 's on the wing;
 The snail 's on the thorn:
 God 's in his heaven—
 All 's right with the world.

—ROBERT BROWNING.

LESSON XLIX.

POSSESSIVES

| | | | | |
|---------|------|------------|------|-------|
| hanging | Mary | hung | Anna | sorry |
| chair | John | Miss Clark | went | door |

“Mary, where is my hat? This one is yours.
 Have you seen mine anywhere?”

“Your hat is hanging there on that hook. You
 left it on a chair, and I hung it up for you. John
 will pass it to you.”

“Miss Clark, is this book mine or Mary’s?”

“It is John’s book; will you please hand it to
 him? Here is your book. Who left this fan on
 my table? Anna, is it yours?”

“Yes, Miss Clark, that is my fan. Will you
 please let me have it? Thank you.”

“I do not see Mary. Where is she?”

LESSON XL.

FAMILY RELATIONS

Husband, wife

Parents: father, mother

father-in-law, mother-in-law

Grand-parents: grandfather, grandmother

child

children: son, daughter

son-in-law, daughter-in-law

brother, brother-in-law

sister, sister-in-law

grandchild, grandson, granddaughter

uncle

aunt

cousin

niece

nephew

LESSON XLI.

parents

father

mother

brother

sister

family

grandfather

grandmother

cousin

uncle

aunt

country

“Are your parents here in this country?”

“No, my parents did not come here. They are at home in my old country. Are your parents here?”

"Yes, father and mother came over when I did. My grandfather came at the same time."

"Did not your grandmother come with you?"

"Grandmother is dead. Did no one of your family come with you?"

"Yes, two brothers came with me and one sister. My parents will come when we can make a home for them. My cousin is here, and uncle and aunt will come when my parents come."

*Be it ever so humble,
There is no place like home.*

LESSON XLII.

| | | | |
|-------|---------|---------------|--------|
| money | dollars | hundred (100) | paper |
| cents | any | gold | copper |
| dimes | many | silver | sign |

United States money is in cents, dimes and dollars.

Ten cents make one dime; ten dimes make one dollar.

There are one hundred cents in one dollar.

How many dimes are there in a dollar?

There are ten dimes in one dollar.

How many dimes are there in a cent?

There are not any dimes in a cent; it takes ten cents to make one dime.

United States money is made of gold, silver, and paper. The cent is made of copper.

This is the way to write the dollar sign: \$.

The sign for cents is cts.

\$1.10 = one dollar and ten cents.

\$.32 = thirty-two cents.

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ cts.} \\ \$.04 \end{array} \Bigg\} = \text{four cents.}$$

LESSON XLIII.

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|-------|------|------|
| ride | five | change | twice | give | down |
| car-fare | conductor | costs | price | city | work |

"Do you have to ride in the car when you go to work?"

"Yes, it is too far for me to walk there from my home."

"Then you must pay car-fare twice a day."

"What is car-fare?"

"Car-fare is the price you pay to ride in a car."

"Yes, now I know. I pay five (5) cents to ride in a car."

"That is right. If you give the conductor a dime, he must give you back five cents. The money he gives back is called change."

"How much change must he give you back from one dollar, if you pay one fare? If you pay for three?"

"Do you sit down in the car, or do you have to stand?"

"I sit down, if I find room. If a woman comes into the car, I give her my seat. I can stand better than a woman can."

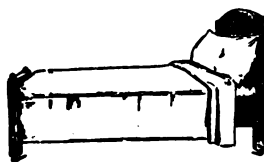
LESSON XLIV.

WEATHER TERMS

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|------------|
| weather | air | dry | clouds |
| fine | airy | wet | water |
| warm | breeze | winter | watery |
| cold | breezy | wintry | snow |
| heat | wind | dust | snowy |
| thunder | windy | dusty | season |
| lightning | rain | mud | spring |
| hail | rainy | muddy | summer |
| sleet | storm | frost | fall |
| melt | stormy | frosty | slush |
| freeze | ice | cloud | snow-flake |
| damp | icy | cloudy | thaw |



Crib



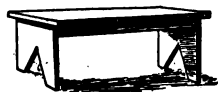
Bed



Pillow



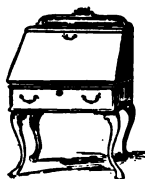
Mattress



Bench



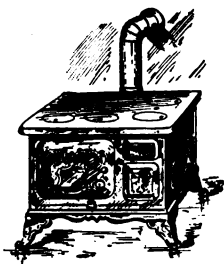
Sofa



Desk



Mirror



Stove



Bookcase



Bureau

LESSON XXXV.

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|
| month | March | June | September | December |
| January | April | July | October | year |
| February | May | August | November | week |

You know the names of the days of the week. You may now learn the names of the months.

The names of the months are:

| | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|----------|
| January | April | July | October |
| February | May | August | November |
| March | June | September | December |

Jan. stands for January.

Sept. stands for September.

Feb. stands for February.

Oct. stands for October.

Mar. stands for March.

Nov. stands for November.

Apr. stands for April.

Dec. stands for December.

Jul. stands for July.

Mo. stands for month.

Aug. stands for August.

Yr. stands for year.

There are seven days in the week and twelve months in the year.

LESSON LVI.

mason

side-walks

watched

brick

carpenter

strange

stone

used

idle

"What is your trade, John?"

"I am a mason. I lay brick walls and I also do stone work. I can lay stone side-walks too. Have you a trade?"

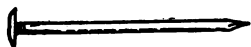
"Yes, I am a carpenter. I learned my trade when I was a boy in my old country."

"Do you find that the men here work the same way that you learned?"

"No, they have more tools here than we used at home, and they work faster than we did. At first I did not know how to use all their tools."

"What did you do then?"

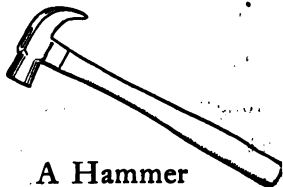
"I watched the men when they used the strange tools, and I soon learned what to do with them. A carpenter earns good pay, and if he works well he is never idle."



A Nail



A Screw



A Hammer

LESSON LVII.

IN NIGHT SCHOOL

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| evening | half | sound | page |
| early | begin | moment | repeat |

"Good evening, class! I am glad to see so many of you here early. I like to have you begin your work on time. It is now half past seven. Turn to page 36. John, you may begin to read."

"One moment, John. I am sorry to stop you, but you did not say 'that' in the right way. Hear me say 'that'; th—a—t, that. Now you may try it once more."

"Yes, that is very much better. You can say 'th' right if you try. It is not easy for you to get a sound so strange to you all, but you can do it, if you try hard.

"I find, also, that many of you do not give 'g' the right sound, when it is at the end of a word. Please repeat after me:

dog, dig, dug, fog, cog, log, bag, big, bug."

"There, that is much better. Words that end in 'd' are also hard for you. Repeat, after me:

head, bed, dead, and, band, grand, sound."

LESSON LVIII.

IN NIGHT SCHOOL (continued)

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| eight (8) | copy | reading-book | business | together |
| o'clock | pencil | writing-book | black-board | aloud |

"It is now eight o'clock. You may put away your reading-books and take out your writing-books.

"I have put a letter upon the black-board. It is a business letter. It is time all of you learned how to write a business letter. First let us read it aloud. All of you, now, together!"

"You have read it very well. Now I wish you to copy it into your writing-books. Use pen and ink, boys, not a pencil. You must never write a business letter with a lead-pencil. It is not business-like to do that.

"When you are through with the letter, we shall talk about it. If any of you find you do not know what each word means ask me and I will tell you."

LESSON LIX.

IN NIGHT SCHOOL (concluded)

| | |
|------------|--------|
| understand | groups |
| sentence | Kate |
| list | noisy |

"Now that all of you understand how to write a business letter like the one on the black-board, we will do some sentence work. I have put a list of words on the black-board. I have put them in groups of two, and in two places in groups of three.

"Here are the words:

| | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| see | for | two | hear | there | bare | hear |
| sea | four | too | here | their | bear | hair |
| | | to | | | | |
| week | stake | mane | pane | pear | bred | cent |
| weak | steak | main | pain | pare | bread | sent |
| | | | pair | | | |

"I want you to look at them. The words in each group sound alike when you read them, but they are not spelled alike. Mary, take the first group of two and put both words in the same sentence."

"I can *see* ships on the *sea*."

"Good! Kate, you take the next group of words."

"I worked *for* Green and Clark *four* weeks."

"John, try the next group."

"*Two* dollars is *too* much *to* pay for this book."

"Good, very good. Now, Anna."

"We can *hear* better in *here* than on the noisy street."

LESSON LX.

FOR SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| stone | time | sentence | rift |
| bone | lime | black-board | sift |
| tone | idle | board | raise |
| zone | strange | hoard | rise |
| alone | stranger | list | rose |
| brick | danger | listen | those |
| stick | evening | fast | repeat |
| quick | morning | fasten | busy |
| thick | moment | group | noise |
| mason | begin | soup | noisy |
| carpenter | half | strong | early |
| use | calf | wrong | sorry |
| excuse | page | right | money |
| refuse | rage | write | copy |
| abuse | wages | writing | arithmetic |
| side | age | trade | madame |
| walk | sound | maxim | polite |
| side-walk | round | newspaper | politely |
| watch | pound | weather | politeness |
| watched | lounge | leather | people |
| watching | pencil | feather | thumb |
| wash | business | lift | crumb |
| clock | understand | gift | plumber |

LESSON LXI.

| | | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| faithful | since | envelope | corner | stamp | happy |
| began | quite | address | upper | put | New York |

New York, January 1st, 1906.

My Dear Brother:

There is no school this evening, so I have time to write to you. But, first, let me wish you a happy new year and many more!

The boys in the street are very noisy tonight. It is cold, but they do not care about that, it seems.

It is now seven weeks since I began to go to evening school, and I have learned to read English quite well. I read an English newspaper every day, but I do not understand all of it. My teacher tells us that is the best way to learn to read English.

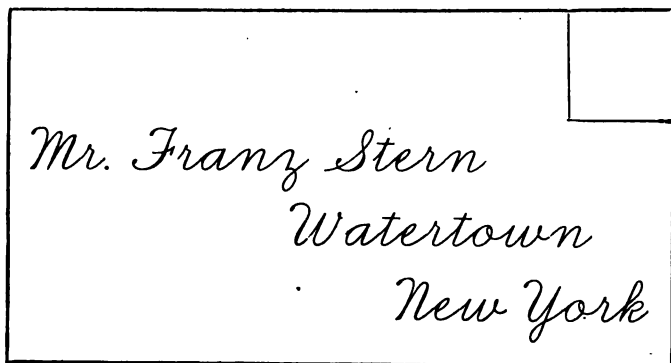
I am quite used to my work in the shop and I like it very much.

When you write to me, please write in English.

Your faithful brother,

John G. Stern.

This is the way to address an envelope. Put the stamp in the upper corner at the right.



LESSON LXII.

NUMBERS

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| 1 one | 11 eleven |
| 2 two | 12 twelve |
| 3 three | 13 thirteen |
| 4 four | 14 fourteen |
| 5 five | 15 fifteen |
| 6 six | 16 sixteen |
| 7 seven | 17 seventeen |
| 8 eight | 18 eighteen |
| 9 nine | 19 nineteen |
| 10 ten | 20 twenty |

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 21 twenty one | 89 eighty nine |
| 22 twenty two | 90 ninety |
| thirty three | 100 one hundred |
| 34 thirty four | 105 one hundred and five |
| 45 forty five | 500 five hundred |
| 56 fifty six | 750 seven hundred and fifty |
| 67 sixty seven | 1,000 one thousand |
| 78 seventy eight | 1,000,000 one million |
| 1st first | 20th twentieth |
| 2nd second | 22nd twenty-second |
| 3rd third | 100th one hundredth |
| 4th fourth | 1000th one thousandth |

LESSON LXIII.

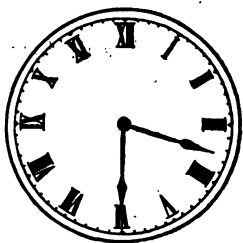
| | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|---------|--------|----------|
| points | minutes | hours | which | noon |
| short | quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) | between | longer | midnight |

Look at the face of the clock. You will see that it has two hands, one of which is longer than the other.

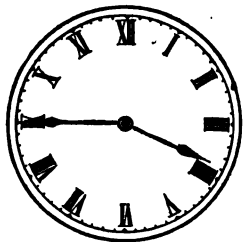
The long hand points to the minutes, the short hand points to the hours. The numbers on the face of the clock tell the number of minutes and the number of hours.

When both hands are at twelve, it is twelve o'clock, noon or midnight. When the long hand has gone on

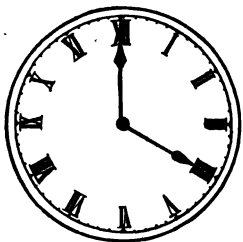
to one, it is five minutes past twelve. When the long hand reaches three, it shows us that it is fifteen minutes, or a quarter, past twelve.



Look at clock face No. 1. The long hand is at six; the short hand is between three and four. It is half past three o'clock.



Clock face No. 2. shows that it is fifteen minutes, or a quarter, to four.



The third clock face tells us it is four o'clock. The minute hand has reached twelve and the hour hand is on four.

Time and Tide wait for no man.



IN THE DINING-ROOM

glass
pitcher

cup
saucer
plate
platter

dish
tureen
ladle
table
table-cloth

knife
fork
spoon
carving knife
sugar bowl
spoon-holder
butter dish
butter knife
coffee-pot
soup plate
side board

salt cellar
pepper shaker
mustard-pot
bread plate
water pitcher
cream pitcher
napkin
tray
toast
vase
flower

LESSON LXIV.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| help | sugar | coffee | pepper |
| water | bread | salt | things |

"Mary, mother wishes you to set the table. Will you let me bring you the things for the table?"

"Yes, Anna, I am glad to have your help. You may help me lay the table-cloth first, and then you may get the other things."

"Here are the plates, the cups and saucers, the knives and forks, and the napkins. Let me get the glasses, while you fill the pitcher with water."

"Will you cut the bread and put it on the bread plate? And you might see if there is sugar in the sugar bowl."

"Mother is making coffee, and she will want the coffee-pot, and also the platter for the meat. Take them to her please, and when you come back, bring the spoon-holder and the spoons, and the salt and pepper."

LESSON LXV.

SIGHT READING

"Do you go to school in the evening?"

"I go every evening that the school is open. I

do not like to stay away from school. You see I learn English there, and I want to learn English as soon as I can."

"Can you read and write English?"

"I can read English quite well; but as yet I do not write it so well as I should like. I find it hard to spell the words. I should not like to write a letter and have the words spelled wrong, would you?"

"No, I should not like that, I am sure. But if you will always look at every word as you read it, you will soon learn to spell it right. You will know, then, what the word looks like, and if you spell it wrong, it will look wrong to you."

"Our teacher told us the same thing. He says some of us read very well, but that when we speak English, we do not always put each word where it belongs."

Rome was not built in a day.

We learn to read by reading.

LESSON LXVI.

SIGHT READING

"My friend, do you ever read a newspaper? I mean an English newspaper?"

"Yes, I do. Our teacher told us to read it. He said we could learn many new English words in that way. At first, I could not read it at all, so many of the words were new and strange."

"What did you do then? Did you give it up?"

"Oh no. I wanted to learn, you know, so I tried it every evening, and now I find I can read it with ease."

"You should read a morning paper, too."

"I would do so, but I do not have the time for it. You see I have to be at the shop very early. I leave work at six o'clock in the evening. This, you see, gives me plenty of time to read the evening paper, before I go to school. My teacher told me that reading the evening paper would do me just as much good. He said we learn to read English, by reading English, and that that is the only way to learn it."

*If at first you don't succeed,
try, try again.*

LESSON LXVII.

truth story arithmetic little maxim

"You were speaking of your teacher. Who is your teacher, and what does he teach?"

"My teacher is Mr. White. He teaches English in one of the evening schools for boys and men."

"I know Mr. White very well. He is a very fine teacher."

"Yes, we all think so. Last night he let us write an English letter. He showed us how to begin it, how to end it, and how to sign our names. It was a very good lesson, and all of us were glad to have it."

"Do you learn anything besides reading in your school?"

"Oh yes. We learn arithmetic, and we learn to put the English words we know into sentences. We learn spelling also, and writing. Then, once in a while, we copy maxims from the black-board, and Mr. White asks the class to tell a little story which will show the truth of the maxim."

"Do you like arithmetic?"

"Yes, and most of us find it easy. You see we learned arithmetic at home, and it did not take us long to learn the English names for the numbers."



Scissors



Yard Measure



Button



Buttonhole



Eye Hook



Needle-book



Thimble



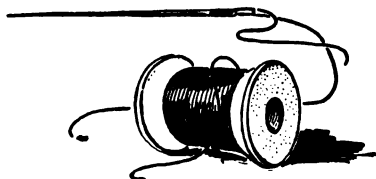
Pin



Bodkin

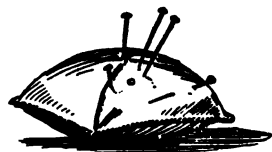


Shears



Needle

Spool



Pincushion

NOTE:— Since textures do not permit of identification by illustration, the suggestion is offered that the teacher bring samples into the class-room, to illustrate the terms: Thread, Sewing-silk, Cotton goods, Calico, Silk, Woolen cloth, Linen, Flannel.

LESSON LXVIII.

| | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|
| factory | finest | because | brass |
| dressmaker | middle | bought | thimble |
| machine | sore | colored | silver |

Anna works in a factory. Her sister Mary works for a dressmaker. Both of them sew very well.

Anna sews all day at a sewing-machine. Mary sews at the machine too, but she also sews by hand. She makes very good button-holes and can do the very finest needle-work.

At one time Anna found that the middle finger on her right hand was often sore. Some one told her that it became sore because the brass thimble she wore colored her finger green.

She bought a silver thimble, and since then she has never had a sore finger. She now tells all girls who sew to buy a silver thimble, and never to wear a brass one.

LESSON LXIX.

FOR SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| use | dress | between | pepper | settle |
| useful | address | which | sugar | tattle |
| faith | born | rich | coffee | cattle |

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| faithful | horn | thing | water | rattle |
| hope | torn | bring | meat | battle |
| hopeful | worn | swing | bread | middle |
| joy | thorn | ring | tread | maxim |
| joyful | corn | help | spread | fact |
| begin | corner | shelf | dead | factory |
| began | point | self | death | machine |
| beginning | joint | myself | breath | machinery |
| since | join | yourself | health | bake |
| quince | coin | himself | healthy | baker |
| mince | minute | herself | wealth | bakery |
| rinse | hour | itself | wealthy | make |
| quite | our | ourselves | heaven | maker |
| envelope | flour | yourselves | heavy | dressmaker |
| o'clock | quart | themselves | story | cap maker |
| stock | quarter | half | truth | shoe |
| lamp | short | halves | mirror | shoe maker |
| stamp | shorter | calf | little | cause |
| cramp | long | calves | bottle | because |
| tramp | longer | sauce | kettle | sewing |
| New York | salt | saucer | scuttle | bureau |

LESSON LXX.

dinner mustard sweep neatly bowl

Yesterday our class had a lesson we all liked. We learned the names of the things we put upon the table when we set it for dinner.

To set the table, we spread the table-cloth first, and then we put the napkins in their places. We put on the plates next, and lay a knife and a fork and a spoon at each plate.

We next cut the bread in neat slices, and put them upon the bread plate. We set a glass at each place, and fill it with fresh water from the pitcher.

We put salt and pepper upon the table, and the mustard-pot for those who like mustard. We bring the butter last, so that it will keep hard.

If we have coffee for dinner, we put cups, saucers, tea-spoons, and the sugar bowl upon the sidetable, until we are ready for the coffee.

Before we bring in the coffee, we take away the dishes, the plates, and the knives and forks, and sweep the table-cover neatly.

Then we end the dinner with coffee. Some people like to drink black coffee. Others like it with sugar and cream.



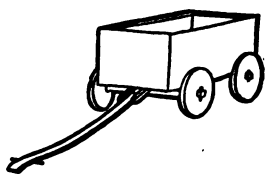
A Plate



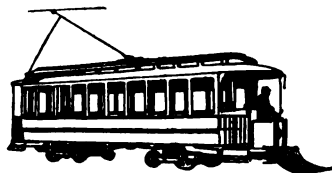
A Cup



A Tea-pot



Cart

Electric Car
MotormanWagon
DriverFire-Engine
FiremanCarriage
Coachman



IN THE KITCHEN.

coal
 coal-scuttle
 shovel
 poker
 stove
 gas-stove
 wash-board
 wash-tubs
 kettle
 sieve
 jar
 jug

wash-basket
 wash-boiler
 water-kettle
 clothes-pins
 clothes-horse
 clothes-line
 tea-pot
 coffee-pot
 coffee-mill
 bread-box
 broom
 basket

ice-box
 pot
 pan
 dish-pan
 dust-pan
 towel
 scrub-brush
 iron
 ironing-board
 matches
 firewood
 bowl

LESSON LXXI.

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| health | kinds | kitchen | luncheon | breakfast |
| wealth | supper | heavy | different | bodies |

Health is better for us than wealth.

If we wish to be healthy, we must eat good food, do work of some kind, and rest our bodies in sleep.

We eat many different kinds of food.

We cook much of this food in pots and in pans over the fire.

The room in which we cook the food is called the kitchen.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day.

A light meal at noon-time is called luncheon. A heavy meal at noon-time is called dinner.

A light meal in the evening is called supper.

A heavy meal in the evening is called dinner.

It is not good for our health to eat more than one heavy meal in a day.

If we eat a light luncheon at noon, we may eat a heavy dinner in the evening.

If we eat a heavy dinner at noon, we should eat a light supper in the evening.

Honesty is the best policy.

VEGETABLES

corn
potatoes
carrots
turnips
radishes
onions
string beans
lima beans
peas
cabbage
celery
lettuce
beets
cucumbers
spinach
cauliflower
asparagus

FRUITS

apples
plums
peaches
bananas
grapes
pears
oranges
watermelon
muskmelon
strawberries
blackberries
cherries
currants
pineapple
figs
dates
lemons

LESSON LXXII.

cheerful enter cocoa grain potatoes blood fruit

We all have some work to do, every day. If we would do our work well, we must begin the day well.

To begin the day well means to be bright and cheerful early in the morning, and also to eat a good breakfast.

When we enter the room where the family eats breakfast, we should bid a cheerful "good morning" to all.

A good breakfast means a breakfast of good food.

Bread and butter; tea, coffee, or cocoa, with milk; fruit, eggs, and a breakfast-food make a fine breakfast.

Breakfast-food is made from grain. This grain may be wheat, corn, oats, or rice. Some people mix sugar, milk or cream, and butter with their breakfast-food. They like it better that way, they say.

A heavy breakfast with meat and potatoes is not so good for the health as fruit, a breakfast-food, and eggs would be.

Too much meat is not good for the blood.

FOR SENTENCE BUILDING

Words with opposite meanings

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| new | one | up | east | best | ride | end |
| old | all | down | west | worst | walk | begin |
| high | stop | yours | his | hard | wake | before |
| low | begin | mine | hers | easy | sleep | behind |
| over | dark | glad | ever | fresh | rude | right |
| under | light | sorry | never | stale | polite | wrong |
| idle | long | save | south | noisy | rise | many |
| busy | short | spend | north | still | fall | few |



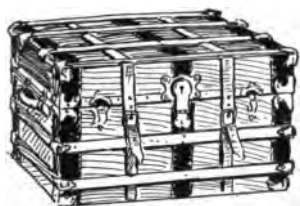
Letter Pen Ink



Satchel



Postman
Letter-Box
Lamp-Post



Trunk



Conductor



Policeman



Soldier

LESSON LXXIII.

SIGHT READING

What kind of food do we eat?

We eat meat and fish, fruit and vegetables.

Much of our food must first be cooked: but we eat some of our food raw, or uncooked.

What food do we eat raw?

We eat many kinds of fruit raw, such as apples, pears, oranges and bananas. We also drink milk raw as well as boiled.

Do you ever eat vegetables raw?

Yes. We do not have to cook lettuce, radishes or celery. These are good to eat uncooked.

We often eat food that has been smoked. Some meats and some kinds of fish taste much better for being smoked.

Corned beef is meat that has been kept in a brine made of salt and water. Some people like it, for a change, better than fresh meat.

Can you name some kind of fish that we like to eat after it has been smoked?

Can you name some kind of meat that we eat after it has been smoked?

Can any one in the class tell us how fish and meat are smoked?

LESSON LXXIV.

SIGHT READING

Here are more of the words that sound alike but are not spelled alike. You have met many of these words in the other reading lessons.

We use these words every day, so it is well for us to learn just what each one means.

In the next lesson we shall put some of these groups of words into sentences.

| | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|
| ate | beet | new | write | grate |
| eight | beat | knew | right | great |
| ail | leek | wear | site | made |
| ale | leak | ware | sight | maid |
| male | seem | there | mite | some |
| mail | seam | their | might | sum |
| bale | meet | one | our | sail |
| bail | meat | won | hour | sale |
| pale | sore | son | flour | here |
| pail | soar | sun | flower | hear |
| sent | ore | pear | wood | for |
| cent | oar | pare | would | fore |
| scent | | pair | | four |

LESSON LXXV.

SIGHT READING

I *knew* all the *new* words in our lesson.

Their books are over *there* on the table.

I *ate eight* nuts this noon.

I *sent* for an apple. It cost one *cent*.

Our clock is one *hour* behind time. I must set it right.

Did you *write* down the *right* words?

We *pare* a *pear* with a knife. Two things that are alike we call a *pair*. We speak of a *pair* of shoes, a *pair* of gloves, and a *pair* of eye-glasses.

I *meet* your mother, now and then, in the shop where she buys *meat*.

I go *four* blocks *for* my breakfast every *fore-noon*.

Does not this *seam seem* to be on the wrong side?

The *maid made* it that way.

I should like a *mail-box* for the *male* evening school.

Would you like the box made of tin or of *wood*?

Please make it of wood. Tin *ware* does not *wear* so well as wood.

Did the boys in your class win all the *games*?

No, we *won one* game, and we lost two *games*.

The boys did not play very well.

LESSON LXXVI.

stove iron oil burns careful easily freely

Much of our food must be cooked before we can eat it. We cook it in pots and pans over a fire that burns in the stove.

Stoves are made of cast iron. There are different kinds of stoves.

The stove which burns oil is called an oil-stove, and the stove which burns gas is called a gas-stove. A coal-stove will burn both coal and wood.

We must be careful when we use an oil-stove, because oil takes fire very easily.

We light the fire with a match. The match is made of wood. The fire burns slowly at first. After a while it burns more freely.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| bad | slow | sick | easy |
| badly | slowly | sickly | easily |
| true | neat | quick | strange |
| truly | neatly | quickly | strangely |
| truth | care | joy | hope |
| truthful | careful | joyful | hopeful |
| truthfully | carefully | joyfully | hopefully |

LESSON LXXVII.

| | | |
|--------|----------|----------|
| during | bed-room | mattress |
| unless | breathe | pillows |
| candle | covers | sheets |

The sun gives us light by day. At night it is dark and we must have other light.

We can get this light from gas, from candles, and from an oil-lamp.

Most of us work during the day and sleep at night. Those who work at night, must sleep in the daytime.

We sleep in a bed. The bed has a mattress, pillows, sheets and covers.

We need fresh air when we sleep. We cannot get it, unless we keep a window in the bed-room open all night.

We can not take cold with the window open, even in the coldest night, if we keep warm covers upon the bed.

Many sick people sleep out in the open air, in winter as well as in summer.

It does them good to breathe the fresh air and it often makes them well.

If you sleep with your bed-room window open all night, you will keep well and strong.

LESSON LXXVIII.

| | | | | | |
|------|------|--------|--------|-------|------------|
| boil | stew | gentle | broil | spoil | wholesome |
| oven | add | steak | choose | salad | vegetables |

There are many different ways in which food may be cooked.

We boil eggs and potatoes in water. We stew fruit and vegetables slowly, over a gentle heat. We broil fish and steak over an open fire. We bake bread and cake, and we roast meat in the oven. We fry fish in a pan, or we boil it until it is done.

We add salt to the water, when we boil vegetables. When we stew fruit, we add a little sugar to make it sweet. We put salt and pepper upon the meat.

There is a right way and a wrong way of doing every kind of work. We should always choose the right way, no matter what we are doing.

We should be very careful to cook our food in the right way. It is wrong to spoil good food by cooking it badly.

We eat celery and radishes raw, and we make lettuce into salad. Salad is wholesome and very good to eat with fish and with meat.

Other vegetables are also good to make into salad. Some of them, like cabbage, are used raw; others, like beets and potatoes, must first be cooked.

LESSON LXXIX.

FOR SPELLING AND SENTENCE WORK

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|---------|
| tailor | group | clerk | tureen |
| sailor | sugar | birth | platter |
| butcher | maxim | shirt | carve |
| porter | envelope | skirt | orange |
| laborer | business | squirrel | lettuce |
| operator | idle | bird | salad |
| plumber | machine | lion | gentle |
| painter | factory | iron | celery |
| carpenter | sewing | silver | radish |
| printer | needle | thimble | lemon |
| farmer | screw | dress | napkin |
| conductor | scissors | address | tiger |
| doctor | coffee | money | fire |
| laugh | break | story | hire |
| cough | breakfast | elephant | wire |
| which | lunch | arithmetic | tire |
| before | luncheon | half | tired |
| behind | dine | halves | house |
| beside | dinner | calf | houses |
| between | supper | calves | mouse |
| because | vegetables | wolf | mice |
| mason | fruit | wolves | twice |

LESSON LXXX.

| | | |
|-------------|--------|-----------|
| Post Office | enough | ready |
| postal | Europe | postman |
| postage | George | lamp-post |

"George, are you going out?"

"Yes, I am going to the Post Office. I wish to mail a letter to my sister. I have no postage stamp for it, or I could put it in the letter-box on the lamp-post."

"I can let you have a two-cent stamp."

"Thank you, but that is not enough. My sister is in Europe, and a letter to Europe needs a five-cent stamp."

"If you will wait, George, we can go to the Post Office together. I should like to buy some postal cards."

"I will wait very gladly. It is a fine day and it will do us good to walk. Here comes the postman. He may have a letter for me. Let us wait until he reaches our door. Hark! there is the bell. I must open the door for him."

"Did he bring a letter?"

"Yes, but not for me. The letter is for my brother. He is out just now, so I put the letter in his room. He will see it there when he comes in."

"If you are ready, let us start, or the Post Office may close before we get there."

LESSON LXXXI.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|--------|-------|
| Dr. | nurse | unable | share |
| doctor | hospital | person | other |
| medicine | present | cure | money |

"I am alone in this country. What shall I do if I should be taken sick?"

"You must go to a doctor, or else send for him to come to you. He may be able to cure you in a few days.

"You must take the medicine he orders for you, and do just what he tells you to do.

"Perhaps the doctor will find that you will be sick for a long time. If you know of no one who can nurse you, ask the doctor to send you to a hospital.

"There are doctors and nurses in the hospital who will take care of you. If you are poor, they will do this without asking you to pay them. That is what the hospital is for.

"They will put you in a nice clean bed, and take care of you as long as you are ill.

"When you are well once more, you can send a

present of money to the hospital, if you wish to do so. You will be glad to pay your share in this way, and the money will help take care of some other person who is ill and unable to take care of himself."

LESSON LXXXII.

WORDS WITH OPPOSITE MEANINGS

To be used in sentence building

| | | | |
|---------|--------|--------------|--------|
| with | cry | light | old |
| without | laugh | heavy | young |
| thin | lose | good morning | over |
| thick | find | good night | under |
| tall | sell | sick | more |
| short | buy | well | less |
| all | right | dark | asleep |
| none | wrong | bright | awake |
| fast | above | clear | work |
| slow | below | dull | play |
| take | hard | early | birth |
| bring | soft | late | death |
| give | big | forenoon | in |
| take | little | afternoon | out |

LESSON LXXXIII.

only
poultry
sausage

chickens
turkey
geese

ducks
always
killed

“What do we buy in the butcher’s shop?”

“We buy our meats there.”

“Does the butcher sell only meat?”

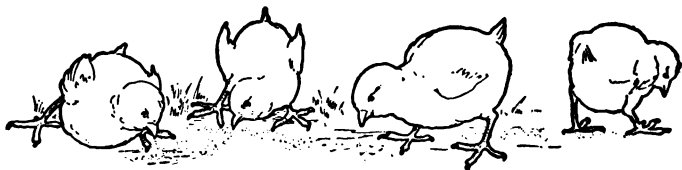
“No, he sells poultry and sausage, and sometimes he sells fish.”

“What is poultry?”

“Poultry is the name we give to chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese, when we speak of them together.”

“I should think the butchers would sell more poultry than meat. Most people like it better. Is it not so?”

“It is true that most people like poultry better than meat, but the butchers do not sell more of it, because it costs more than meat. Poultry is best when it is young and freshly killed. If we buy poultry that is old, we must cook it a long time to make it soft and tender.”



LESSON LXXXIV.

| | | |
|---------|--------|-------|
| casing | mutton | brine |
| chopped | bacon | pork |
| mixed | corned | veal |

"Yesterday you said we could buy sausage at the butcher's shop. What is sausage?"

"Sausage is meat that has been chopped, mixed with salt and pepper, and then put into a casing of thin skin. The meat from different animals has different names. I will tell you what these are.

"The meat from an ox or a cow is called *beef*. The young of a cow is a calf, and the meat from the calf is called *veal*. The meat of the sheep is called *mutton*. The young of the sheep is a lamb, and its meat is also called *lamb*. The meat from the pig is called *pork*. The meat from the back and sides of the pig is called *bacon*. *Ham* is the thick part of its leg.

"Ham, bacon, and sausage may be fresh, or they may be smoked. Pork and beef may be fresh, smoked, or corned. Veal and lamb should always be fresh. Meat is corned by keeping it for some time in salt and water. The salt and water make a brine that keeps the meat fresh and good to eat."

LESSON LXXXV.

FOR PRONUNCIATION DRILL

| | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|
| put | knew | baste | dove | fir |
| pull | knee | haste | cover | first |
| push | knife | hasten | lover | curl |
| bush | knives | chaste | oven | hurt |
| bushel | knead | chasten | month | burn |
| rush | knob | taste | worry | turn |
| gush | knot | waste | shovel | turkey |
| hush | knock | fast | other | nurse |
| mush | fine | fasten | Monday | curse |
| blush | dine | list | blood | purse |
| brush | line | listen | her | burst |
| crush | mine | ought | germ | worse |
| comb | nine | bought | German | worst |
| lamb | wine | fought | pert | word |
| dumb | twine | nought | person | work |
| crumb | brine | sought | clerk | earn |
| thumb | shine | thought | firm | earth |
| plumber | bug | caught | bird | learn |
| climb | mug | daughter | third | heard |
| tomb | rug | fraught | birth | fur |
| dock | drug | haughty | dirt | furry |
| stock | plug | naughty | girth | hurry |
| clock | shrug | taught | mirth | breathe |

LESSON LXXXVI.

SIGHT READING

"Your brother tells me that you like living in America. Did your family come over with you?"

"No; two brothers and my sister came over with me. Father and mother and another sister are still in Europe."

"Do they intend coming to the United States?"

"They are willing to come, and we should like to have them here, you may be sure. But we have not yet saved enough money to take care of them here. We brothers are at work, and my sister keeps house for us. Each week we put by a little of our wages, and after awhile we shall write to them to come."

"Do you think they will be glad to come?"

"They may not like to leave their home, but I know they will be very glad to have the family together once more."

"You and your brothers would not care to go back to Europe?"

"Oh no!. We like this country very much better, and we do not think of going back to our old home. We each have all the work we can do, and we like the life here very much. We wish to be Americans, you know."

LESSON LXXXVII.

FOR SPELLING

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| kitchen | bottle | newspaper |
| heavy | middle | order |
| faithful | little | border |
| careful | postal | board |
| hopeful | postman | boarder |
| useful | postage | minutes |
| poultry | office | turkey |
| different | mattress | straw |
| medicine | pillows | claw |
| hospital | sometimes | raw |
| person | lesson | gentle |
| people | chicken | choose |
| present | broil | niece |
| sausage | boil | piece |
| brine | spoil | nephew |
| bacon | coil | enough |
| lessons | Europe | point |
| butcher | America | lose |

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| do | tie | true | cover | able | hurt |
| undo | untie | untrue | uncover | unable | unhurt |

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| happy | easy | like | clean | well | wind |
| unhappy | uneasy | unlike | unclean | unwell | unwind |

LESSON LXXXVIII.

pronounce
notice

conversation
carefully

forget
silent

Here are a few words which we use every day in conversation, and which you meet all the time in newspapers and in books.

You have met most of them, by this time; but they are not easy to pronounce. You can study them here in this lesson, and then you will not forget them.

After you learn to pronounce these words, you may study the spelling.

enough (enuff)

eight (ate)

neigh (nay)

rough (ruff)

weight

weigh

tough (tuff)

freight

sleigh

laugh (laf)

ought (aut)

caught (caut)

laughter (lafter)

bought

fraught

cough (cauf)

brought

taught

though (tho)

fought

daughter

although (altho)

nought

haughty (hauty)

bough (bow)

sought

naughty

through (thru)

thought

eighty

Do you notice that in the first group of words the letters "gh" have the sound of "f," and that in the other groups they are silent?

LESSON LXXXIX.



IN WINTER.

build

season

ground

covered

children

strong

pretty

enjoyed

picture

thrust

pipe

melt

What season does this picture show? Is it summer or winter?

It is winter, for the ground is covered with snow. The children are having a fine time in the snow. See what a big snowman they have made!

It took them a long time to build their snowman, but they all enjoyed the fun. When he was done, they put a man's hat on his head, and a long stick into his

hand. They made his eyes of two pieces of coal, and they thrust a pipe into his mouth.

The children built their snowman firm and strong. They do not want the wind to blow him down, and they hope the sun will not melt him while they are in school. When school is over, they will come out and play with him again.

Children playing in the snow make a pretty picture. Their eyes shine with fun and their cheeks grow rosy in the cold air.

LESSON XC.

IN WINTER (continued)

| | | |
|----------|--------|------------|
| soldiers | temper | themselves |
| angry | sport | likely |
| hurry | throw | snowballs |

All children love to play in the snow, and it is healthy sport. When school is out, they hurry into the street and shout for joy. They do not mind the cold.

They pick up the snow, roll it into hard, round balls, and then throw the snowballs at one another.

Sometimes they play they are soldiers at war. They build great forts of the snow. They make a big pile of snowballs and heap them up within the forts.

Then they fight, each side throwing snowballs at the forts that belong to the other side.

Sometimes they dig a cave in the snow, and play that they are wild men. They creep into the cave and hide there. They watch for people going by and think it fun to pelt them with snowballs.

Some of these people grow angry and lose their temper. They forget they themselves were once children, and very likely did the same thing. The children mean no harm; they are only in fun.

LESSON XCI.

SIGHT READING

"Mary, can you not make the fire burn better? The oven is cold."

"There is no more coal here."

"You will find coal in the cellar. Fill up the scuttle, please, and then put fresh coal upon the fire. After that, you may help me cook our dinner."

"Shall I peel the potatoes?"

"No. You may wash the potatoes very clean, and then put them into the oven to bake. You may wash the radishes and cut off their big leaves. Do not cut off the small leaves, because they look so fresh and

green. Lay the radishes in cold water to make them crisp."

"Shall I broil the steak now?"

"Not quite yet. It is too soon. But you may cut off a little of the fat that is on the steak, and rub it over the wires of the broiler. This will keep the steak from sticking fast to the broiler."

"How long will it take to broil the steak?"

"This steak is not very thick and the fire is hot and clear. If you broil it for six minutes on each side, it will be just right."

There is no such word as fail.

LESSON XCII.

FOR SPELLING

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------------|------------|------------|
| soldiers | gather | pretty | nothing | cellar |
| build | rather | silent | everything | crisp |
| building | father | pronounce | creep | glitter |
| rough | mother | converse | crawl | bitter |
| tough | bother | conversation | burn | enough |
| cough | angry | picture | burnt | friend |
| laugh | temper | practise | burning | answer |
| laughter | people | perfect | dread | politeness |
| though | sport | thrust | ready | coffee |

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| although | fort | strong | squirrel | cocoa |
| bough | sort | ground | elephant | broil |
| through | likely | lamb | himself | sausage |
| thought | throw | themselves | tiger | butcher |
| naughty | hurry | ourselves | rabbit | steak |
| daughter | worry | boast | animal | radishes |
| caught | forget | roast | hospital | leaves |
| taught | notice | toast | different | sugar |
| cocoon | caterpillar | insect | mosquito | minutes |

LESSON XCIII.

SIGHT READING

It is a cold day and the snow is falling fast. The sharp wind blows the snowflakes into our faces, as we walk through the streets. It is an east wind and it stings us like a whip.

I am afraid it will be a bad night for the poor people. They are not dressed warmly, and they feel the cold more than we do.

The men who are out of work are glad to see the snow. They can go out into the streets with a broom and a shovel, and earn money sweeping the snow from the side-walks.

The children also are glad to see the snow. They have a fine time playing in it, and pelting one another

with snowballs. If they are kind and good children, they will think of the little birds that have no food. They will get crumbs of bread for them, and bits of fat and of meat, and will then spread them upon the clean snow. The little birds soon learn where to find this good food; they fly down to get it, almost as soon as it is spread for them.

The children enjoy watching them eat, and they laugh when the greedy ones fight over the best bits.

LESSON XCIV.

grain
soil
cities

grocer
fishermen
hides

leather
milk
animals

We must eat good food, if we would be strong and healthy. Most of our food grows out of the ground; the rest comes from animals that we kill for their meat.

Grain, vegetables and fruit grow in the soil. The farmers raise them in the fields and on trees. They send them to the cities when they are ripe, and the grocers there sell them to the people.

Fish is very good food. We catch fish in the rivers and in the sea. The men who catch them are called fishermen.

The butcher kills the animals we eat. He sells the skins to the men who make them into leather. The skins are called hides. Shoes are made of leather.

The cow gives us milk. Butter and cheese are made from milk.

The farmers raise poultry also, and sell the eggs that the hens lay.

LESSON XCV.

| | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| miller | pastry | quart |
| grinds | pound | pint |
| flour | dozen | rather |

The farmer raises corn and wheat in his fields. The miller grinds the corn and wheat into flour, and we use the flour when we make bread and cake.

Some people bake their bread at home, others buy it from the baker. The baker sells rolls, cakes, pies, and pastry. Pastry is sweet, and one must not eat too much of it.

The grocer sells tea, coffee, sugar, and flour. He sells butter, eggs, and cheese also, and many other things that we use for food. Coffee, tea, sugar, flour, and butter are sold by the pound. Eggs are sold by the dozen, and milk is sold by the quart or the pint.

There are twelve things in a dozen.

A pint holds about as much as would fill two cups.

There are two pints in one quart.

Which would you rather be: the farmer who lives out of doors in the country, or the city grocer who must stay in his shop all day?

LESSON XCVI.

FOR PHONIC DRILL

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| lamp | edge | billow | field |
| damp | fledge | pillow | wield |
| cramp | hedge | willow | yield |
| ample | ledge | write | piece |
| sample | ledger | wrap | niece |
| example | pledge | wrong | dance |
| end | sledge | wrist | France |
| attend | wedge | wrench | chance |
| intend | ridge | wring | glance |
| extend | bridge | wrest | lance |
| pretend | midget | wrought | prance |
| inch | Bridget | daze | trance |
| cinch | budge | gaze | advance |
| clinch | fudge | graze | since |
| finch | grudge | lazy | wince |
| pinch | nudge | crazy | mince |

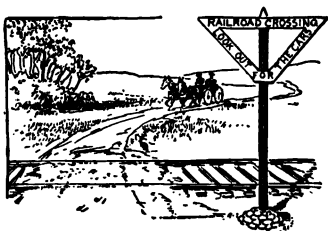
PUBLIC SIGNS



Ticket Office



Pull—Push



Railroad Crossing



Danger



Up town
Down town



Keep off the Grass



Do not feed the Animals

LESSON XCVII.



grocer
grocery

canned
sealed

contents
inside

understand
listen

“The grocer’s store is called a grocery. We can buy all sorts of food there, fresh and canned.”

“What does ‘canned’ mean?”

“Listen, and I will tell you. Fruit, vegetables and some kinds of meat and fish can be cooked when fresh and then be sealed up in cans. When they are put up in this way, we call them ‘canned.’ If the work is well done and the air cannot get inside of the can, the contents will keep fresh a long time.”

"Please tell me what you mean by 'contents.'"

"Excuse me; I forget that you do not understand all of our English words. 'Contents' means that which is held inside of a box, a bottle, a can, or anything else."

"Thank you; now I understand. Does canned food cost less than fresh food?"

"Yes, very often, and always in winter. But you must be careful when you buy it. If the can is not perfectly sound, the contents spoil, and those who eat the food become very sick."

LESSON XCVIII.

SIGHT READING

"It snowed today and then it rained. The rain froze where it fell, and the walking is unsafe. Be careful when you go out, or you will slip upon the ice and fall."

"Did you have a fall?"

"No, but I saw a woman fall, as I came to school."

"Did she hurt herself?"

"I think not. She said she had some pain in her wrist, but not very much. A policeman saw her fall, and he told a man to put ashes upon the walk."

"How was it that you did not fall?"

"When my sister and I went out, mother told us to take care of ourselves, and to put our rubbers over our shoes."

"I also drew on my rubbers when I went out, for fear I might fall. I find my feet do not slip on the ice when I wear rubbers. I took them off when I reached school, but I shall put them on again when I go home."

LESSON XCIX.

PREFIX AND SUFFIX

| | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| meaning | prefix | suffix | syllable |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|

We have seen how we may change the meaning of a word by putting the syllable *un* before it.

Thus we have the words *easy, uneasy; safe, unsafe; kind, unkind*.

When we put a syllable like this before a word, we call it a *prefix*.

We often add *ing, ed, or ly* to the end of a word. Thus *walk, walking, walked*. When we add a syllable to the end of a word, we call it a *suffix*. Thus, when we add *ly* to *glad* and make it *gladly*, *ly* becomes the *suffix* of the word.

There are a number of other prefixes and suffixes in English.

Suffixes that are used very often, are *less* and *ness*. You will find a list of words with these suffixes given below. In our next lesson we shall have you put some of these words into sentences.

| | | | |
|---------|------------|--------|-----------|
| care, | careless | good, | goodness |
| sight, | sightless | dark, | darkness |
| child, | childless | sweet, | sweetness |
| home, | homeless | glad, | gladness |
| mother, | motherless | sick, | sickness |

LESSON C.

See if you can fill the blanks with the appropriate syllables:

Anna is —able to do her lessons. She is not well.

John takes no care of his things, so I call him a —less boy.

Mary's mother died last week. This leaves her —less.

George has lost his sight. He is now blind, or —less.

People who have no home are called —less, and those who have no children are called —less.

It grows dark after the sun sets. We can see the
—ness come over the earth.

We have had sick— in our family. My sister
is now well and there is glad— in our home once more.

Who can build sentences without any help, using
the words given below?

brightness

goodness

sweetness

thickness

careless

joyful

useful

useless

faithful

dreadful

careful

untrue

nicely

unhappy

LESSON CI.

clothes

towel

wring

dust

smooth

gather

dirt

against

furniture

Have you ever stopped to think how dust seems
to be everywhere?

It makes its way into our homes and gets upon
the furniture. It gets upon our clothes, into our
hair, and even upon our bodies. When dust gathers
anywhere, we call it dirt.

We fight dirt all the time. We brush it from our shoes and from our clothes. We sweep it out of our houses, and wash it from our windows and our dishes. We wash it off of our bodies, and we wash it out of our clothes.

We get rid of dirt with soap and water. When we wash our bodies, we dry ourselves with towels. We do not use towels to dry our clothes. We hang them out in the open air to dry. This makes them sweet and clean. When they have dried, we iron them smooth.

LESSON CII.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|-------|
| barn | fasten | crossing | guide |
| stable | drive | candy | reins |
| harness | road | apples | wagon |

Do you like horses?

I like all animals, but I like horses and dogs best of all.

Horses are kept in a barn or in a stable. A horse eats hay, oats and grass. He likes sugar, just as we like candy; he likes apples also. He is fond of salt, and we must give it to him, now and then, if we want to keep him in good health.

When we want a horse to work for us, we put a harness upon him. Then we fasten the harness to the wagon.

When we drive him, we must always keep on the right side of the road. We hold and guide the horse with reins. To "guide" means to show the way to go.

We must be careful when we turn a corner, and when we cross another road. We must watch for people on the crossings, or we may run over them and hurt them.

When we wish to drive ahead of another wagon, we must always pass it on the left-hand side. If we wish to drive slowly, we must keep close to the right-hand side of the road.

LESSON CIII.

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------|--------|
| thousands | towns | millions | cattle |
| factories | travel | pleasure | trains |

The United States is a very large country and a very rich one.

There are thousands of towns, and millions of people in the United States.

The farmers raise cattle, vegetables and grain.

The people in the towns and cities are in business, or they work in factories, or at some trade.

Sometimes the farmers go into town, and very often the town people go to the country, or to other towns.

When people go from one place to another place, we say they travel.

People travel on business, and also for pleasure.

People travel from one place to another by water, or by land.

Those who travel by water go in ships; those who travel by land go in trains.

When you came to America, you traveled in a steamship, did you not?

Most people like to travel. They learn many new things when they travel, and they enjoy looking at the strange places.

LESSON CIV.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------|
| avoirdupois | ounce | gallon |
| weight | ton | barrel |
| measure | hundredweight | yard |
| liquid | gill | bushei |
| | peck | |

Here are some of the weights and measures that are used in the United States.

You need to know these weights and measures when you buy and sell goods.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

16 ounces (oz.) make 1 pound (lb.)

100 pounds make 1 hundredweight (cwt.)

20 hundredweight }
2000 pounds } make 1 ton (T.)

LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills (g.) make 1 pint (pt.)

2 pints make 1 quart (qt.)

4 quarts make 1 gallon (gal.)

$31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons make 1 barrel (bbl.)

LONG MEASURE

12 inches (in.) make 1 foot (ft.)

3 feet make 1 yard (yd.)

1760 yards make 1 mile (mi.)

DRY MEASURE

8 quarts (qts.) make 1 peck (pk.)

4 pecks make 1 bushel (bu.)

$2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels make 1 barrel (bbl.)

LESSON CV.

FOR SPELLING

ton
gill
yard
soap
road
body
bodies
candy
candies
city
cities
factory
factories
cross
crossing
fasten
against
smooth
guide
gallon
barrel
thousand
million

hundred
measure
pleasure
treasure
eight
weight
eighty
weighty
eighteen
neigh
sleigh
reins
harness
conversation
travel
bridge
ounce
pronounce
dirt
hurt
Europe
stable
dozen

clothes
clothing
bed-clothes
under-clothes
night-clothes
liquid
liquor
trains
cars
steam-cars
steamship
enjoy
greedy
cattle
avoir-du-pois
prefix
suffix
grocer
grocery
contents
sealed
listen
understand

LESSON CVI.

Here are some more words sounded alike but spelled differently.

(The simpler pairs may be used in sentence work.)

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| peel | slay | sell | seller |
| peal | sleigh | cell | cellar |
| heel | brake | piece | ore |
| heat | break | peace | oar |
| steel | hale | sealing | pore |
| steal | hail | ceiling | pour |
| need | deer | rap | bore |
| knead | dear | wrap | boar |
| wait | not | ring | nay |
| weight | knot | wring | neigh |
| way | some | rest | die |
| weigh | sum | wrest | dye |

LESSON CVII.

SIGHT READING

vinegar

kerosene

dangerous

The grocer sells coffee, tea, sugar, etc., by the pound. "lb." stands for pound. "Etc." is used when we mean "and other things."

You may tell me the "other things" he sells by the pound.

He sells milk and other liquids by the pint, the quart or the gallon. The grocer keeps milk in bottles, or in a big can. He keeps vinegar and kerosene oil in barrels.

Kerosene oil is the oil we burn in a lamp or in an oil-stove. It is very dangerous to use even a few drops of kerosene oil in any other stove. The person who does it can set himself afire very easily. Many great fires have been started in this way.

Kerosene oil has a very strong smell. It is made from oil that is found under ground.

LESSON CVIII.

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| gold-piece | Christmas | wise | sealing-wax | certainly |
| cotton | package | register | receipt | American |

"Mr. Clark, my mother has never seen an American gold-piece. I should like to send her one for a Christmas gift. Will you please tell me how I can send it safely?"

"Certainly, Frank. Fold some cotton wool about the gold-piece and then put it into a small box. Wrap

this box in strong paper and tie it with a firm string. Melt some sealing-wax, and drop a little of it upon the knot in the string. Press down the soft wax with a seal, or with the end of a thimble, until it hardens.

“Write your mother’s name and address upon the package, and put your own name and address in the left-hand corner.

“Take the box to the Post Office and ask the clerk how much postage it will need. Stick the stamps in the right-hand corner, and then ask the man to register the package. This will cost you eight cents more. The man will give you a receipt for the package. You must be careful not to lose this receipt.

“When the box reaches your mother, she will have to sign another receipt. The Post Office will send you this other receipt, to show you that the gold-piece reached your mother safely.

“It is not wise to send money by mail unless you register it.”

It takes two to make a bargain.

It takes two to quarrel.

LESSON CIX.

THE SUFFIX *Ful*

instead

truth

A suffix that is often used in English is *ful*.

If we wish to say that Mary takes care of her things, we may say Mary is *careful* of her things.

If we wish to say that John tells the truth, we say he is *truthful*.

Instead of saying that a child trusts every one, we say a child is *trustful*.

Instead of saying that our dog watches over our home, we say our dog is *watchful*.

It is always well to use short sentences when speaking. So, instead of asking for "a cup filled with milk," we ask for "a *cupful* of milk." We do not ask for "a spoon filled with sugar," but for "a *spoonful* of sugar."

You will find it helpful to look for the different prefixes and suffixes when you read English. If you do this, you will understand what you read very much better, and learn new words very much sooner.

*Wilful waste makes woful
want.*

LESSON CX.

compare comparing Clara for example William

Other suffixes that we sometimes add to words, are *er* and *est*. These often help us to make our meaning clear.

If we watch different persons doing the same thing, we find ourselves comparing their work. That is, we watch who does the work soonest, or best.

Some persons work quickly and some work slowly; some are neat and some are careless.

Here in school, John, Mary and William always take longer to do their examples than the rest of the class. Mary is through with the work before John, and William is always last.

We say that Mary is slow; that John is *slower*, and that William is the *slowest*.

Anna's work is neat; Mary's work is *neater*, and Clara's work is the *neatest* of all.

We may add the suffixes *er* and *est* to many words, but not to all words. We cannot say, for example, *gooder* or *goodest*; nor can we add *er* and *est* to the word *bad*.

If we wish to say a thing is more good than another, we say it is *better*. If we wish to say it is most good, we say it is *best*.

We say *worse*, when we mean *more bad*, and *worst* for the thing that is most bad.

LESSON CXI.

account

preach

servant

The suffix *er* has still another meaning than the one we have just been speaking about. It is used very often instead of the words "one who."

Thus:

sewer means one who sews;

teacher means one who teaches;

preacher means one who preaches;

drinker means one who drinks;

speaker means one who speaks;

reader means one who reads;

worker means one who works;

farmer means one who farms;

book-keeper means one who keeps account books;

store-keeper means one who keeps a store;

shoe-maker means one who makes shoes;

builder means one who builds.

When the word to which the suffix is added ends in an "e," like *bake*, *drive*, *write*, we add only an "r."

instead of the whole suffix *er*. Thus: writer, driver, baker, etc.

Sometimes this suffix is spelled *or* instead of *er*. Examples of this are:

sailor, one who sails;

conductor, one who conducts.

Sometimes, again, the suffix *ant* is used instead of *er* or *or*. You can see this in the word: servant, one who serves.

LESSON CXII.

SIGHT READING

The store where we buy cloth, ribbons, and the many other things which we use when we make our clothes, is called a dry-goods store.

The store-keeper sells these things by the piece or by yard measure. A yard is thirty-six inches long. If we do not need a full yard, we may buy less than a yard. We may buy a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a yard, a half ($\frac{1}{2}$) a yard, or three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of a yard. Sometimes we may buy even an eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of a yard.

When we ask the clerk how much cloth or ribbon costs, he names the price by the yard.

Some dry-goods stores sell shoes, hats, clothing,

under-clothes and bed-clothes. If we make our own hats and clothes, we get the cloth, the trimmings and whatever else we need in the dry-goods store. Such stores sell also the needles, thread, buttons, etc. that we need to sew the things we wish to make.

LESSON CXIII.

FOR SENTENCE BUILDING

| | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------|
| care | dark | bad |
| careful | darker | worse |
| | darkest | worst |
| truth | sweet | good |
| truthful | sweeter | better |
| | sweetest | best |
| wonder | great | careless |
| wonderful | greater | more careless |
| | greatest | most careless |
| spoon | fine | gladly |
| spoonful | finer | more gladly |
| | finest | most gladly |
| cup | rich | quickly |
| cupful | richer | more quickly |
| | richest | most quickly |
| hope | early | likely |
| hopeful | earlier | more likely |
| | earliest | most likely |

*Speech is silver, silence is
golden.*

*A friend in need is a friend
indeed.*

Look before you leap.

LESSON CXIV.

SIGHT READING

"You have now been in America for some months. Many things here are different from what they are in the countries you came from. You must have seen many things here that were new and strange to you. Perhaps some of these things were better than those at home. Who will tell us of any one thing that he finds better, here in America? You may, George."

"I think the work of the American firemen is the best thing I have seen here.

"Forty families live in the same house with me

and I am sure there are more than a hundred women and children among them.

"One night, when we were all asleep, a policeman saw some smoke curl up from a cellar window. He ran to the lamp-post at the corner, and rang the fire-alarm. Then he ran back to the house to awaken the people.

"In three minutes the fire-engines were before the door, and we could hear the bells of more engines, as they tore through the street on their way to the fire. The halls and stairs of the house were full of smoke. The women and children were screaming, and the men in the house acted crazy-like—"

"Excuse me, George. You are telling your story very well, but do not say 'crazy-like'; that is not good English. Say: the men acted as if they were crazy."

"The men acted as if they were crazy. They filled the halls and pushed so, that no one could get out. Then the firemen came rushing up the stairs. They helped some of the people down, and made others go down by way of the fire-escapes. I saw them pass the women and children through the windows to other firemen, who carried them down long ladders to the street.

"More firemen rushed through the flames, going into every room to see if any person had been left

behind. Others threw great streams of water upon the fire. Soon every one in the house was on the street and safe, and in less than an hour the fire was out.

"I watched one fireman roll up the hose, getting ready to go home. I told him that I lived in the house and I thanked him for the wonderful work they had done. He laughed and called it 'child's play'. But if that was only 'child's play', Mr. Clark, I never want to be where the firemen have men's work to do."

"Yes, George, our firemen do fine work at all times. They are brave and fearless and we are very proud of them.

"It is too late now to hear what others among you think is best in this country. We shall have to leave that for another evening. It is now time to go home. Good night, boys."

"Good night, Mr. Clark."

LESSON CXV.

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| public | prepare | something | agree |
| election | accept | govern | soldiers |

"William, last night George told us he liked the work of our firemen better than anything else he had seen in America. What do you find to be best here?"

"Well, Mr. Clark, I think the public schools are the best. They teach the very poorest children, as well as those whose fathers are rich. At night, the schools are open to all the men and women who wish to learn.

"Here in this school people who do not understand English learn to speak it, and also to read and to write it. I have learned a great deal of English by going to this school. I think the schools are the best thing I have seen in America."

"Now, John, will you let us know what you have found to be the best? Do you agree with George, or with William?"

"Well, sir, I think the best thing here is, that every man can go to work when he wants to. In my old country, we had to spend our best years learning to be soldiers. Here the boys may go to work as soon as they are through with school. This gives them a chance to learn a good trade, or to prepare for a business life."

"Here are three very good points. Does any one think of anything else that is better here than in Europe? Frank, you look as if you wish to say something. What is in your mind?"

"Mr. Clark, I think the way the people act after an election the best thing I have seen in America. Every man with a vote would like to see his side win

the election. But after the election is over, all of you are quite willing to accept the man who had the largest number of votes. There is no fighting, and there seems to be no bad feeling. It shows the world that this country knows how to govern itself."

"That is quite true, John. I am glad to learn that you think this way."

FOR SPELLING AND SENTENCE BUILDING

| | | |
|--------|------------|------------|
| build | govern | collect |
| guild | governor | collection |
| guilt | governess | direct |
| guilty | government | direction |
| guess | elect | dress |
| guest | election | address |
| guide | select | undress |
| guard | selection | overdress |
| guitar | protect | underdress |
| Europe | protection | redress |

LESSON CXVI.

THE HOLIDAYS

1st of January, New Year's Day.

12th of February, Lincoln's Birthday.

22nd of February, Washington's Birthday.

30th of May, Decoration or Memorial Day.

4th of July, Independence Day.

1st Monday of September, Labor Day.

1st Tuesday after the
1st Monday in November, } Election Day.

Last Thursday in November, Thanksgiving Day.

25th of December, Christmas Day.

We are never too old to learn.

LESSON CXVII.

FOR SPELLING AND SENTENCE BUILDING

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| whole | receive | hose | govern |
| vinegar | receipt | fire | governor |
| kerosene | deceive | fire-escape | government |
| danger | deceit | public | accept |
| dangerous | truth | begin | unless |
| stranger | instead | beginning | mattress |
| gold-piece | steady | agree | furniture |
| money | ready | something | medicine |
| Christmas | compare | anything | hospital |
| sealing | comparing | everything | reins |
| ceiling | example | nothing | sleigh |
| certain | account | elect | weight |

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| certainly | preach | elector | guard |
| cotton | conduct | election | guide |
| wool | conductor | direct | nation |
| register | serve | director | national |
| pack | servant | direction | holiday |
| packer | service | vote | birthday |
| package | alarm | citizen | yesterday |
| greedy | snowflake | thunder | lightning |

PUBLIC SIGNS

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Paint | Entrance | Keep to the Right |
| No Smoking | Exit | Private |
| No Admittance | Hands Off | This Way Out |
| Danger | Keep Off the Grass | Ticket Office |

LESSON CXVIII.

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| president | vice-president |
| government | Washington |
| capital | ruler |

The United States is ruled by a president. The president must be a man born in the United States. He is elected by the people to stand at the head of the government for four years. If the people like the president. they sometimes elect him for four years more.



THE WHITE HOUSE

The capital of this country is the city of Washington. The president lives in Washington, in a very plain house called "The White House."

Theodore Roosevelt is now the president of the United States. He was vice-president of the United States when William McKinley was its president. When President McKinley died, Vice-President Roosevelt became the president. In November, 1904, the people elected him president for four years more.

Great God, we thank thee for this home,
This bounteous birthland of the free,
Where wanderers from afar may come
And breathe the air of liberty.
Still may her flowers untrampled spring,
Her harvests wave, her cities rise;
And yet, till Time shall fold her wing,
Remain Earth's loveliest Paradise.



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON

LESSON CXIX.

governor

congress

equal

mayor

members

states

voters

citizens

elected

There are a great many states in the United States. Each state is ruled by a governor, who is elected by the men who live in that state.

Each city is governed by a mayor, elected by the voters who live in the city.

The laws of this country are made by Congress, which meets in the city of Washington.

The members of Congress are elected by the citizens of their states.

Every man born in the United States is an American citizen. He has the right to vote for the men who govern this country, and also for the men who make its laws.

Men not born in the United States may become American citizens if they wish to do so.

*All men are born free and
equal.*

LESSON CXX.

calendar

nation

national

birthdays

Lincoln

army

England

daring

If you look at a calendar, you will generally find certain days printed in red letters.

These are the holidays.

There are two of these holidays in the month of February. They are the birthdays of our two greatest presidents, Washington and Lincoln.

George Washington's birthday is the 22nd day of February. He was born in 1732, and he died in 1799. He is known as the "Father of his Country."

When Washington was born, most of this country belonged to England.

The American people did not like the way the English king governed them. They felt they were quite able to rule themselves, and they said so.

This meant war, for England did not want to lose America and would certainly fight to keep it. England was a great country and the Americans did a daring thing when they went to war with her. But they wanted to be free, so they formed an army, and put George Washington at its head.

The war lasted seven years. When it closed, the Americans were free from English rule. They elected George Washington as their first president. He governed them for eight years.

As a soldier he made his country free.

As a ruler he made his country a nation.

LESSON CXXI.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| Abraham | negroes | lawyer | destroy |
| duty | slavery | southern | colored |

Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th day of February, 1809. He was a poor country boy and he had very little chance to go to school.

He had to work hard all day, and at night he spent his time studying law. When he became a lawyer, he soon made himself well known all over the West, where he lived.

He was a man who always did what he felt to be his duty, no matter what it might cost him.

At that time the negroes, as the colored people are called, were held as slaves in the southern part of the United States.

Lincoln thought it wrong to hold any man as a slave. When he was elected president of the United States, he made up his mind to destroy slavery. In 1863 he set the negro slaves free, forever.

In 1864, Lincoln was elected president a second time. A few months afterward, he was shot and killed. He died in April, 1865. Every man and every woman who comes to America should read the life of Washington, and the life of Lincoln.

Dare to do right.

Equal rights for everyone.

*Three cheers for the red, white
and blue!*

LESSON CXXII.

AN APPLICATION FOR A POSITION

advertisement

recommendation

honesty

shipping

enclosed

policy

respectfully

position

western

105 East 15th Street,

New York, June 1st, 1906.

George James & Co.,
P. O. Box 610,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

In reply to your advertisement for a shipping clerk, I would respectfully apply for the position. I am eighteen years old, and I have been with Messrs. Green & Smith for the past four months. Their season is over and I was laid off, as there was no work for me to do.

Enclosed please find a copy of the recommendation they gave me.

Hoping to hear from you in the matter, I remain,

Yours very truly,

John William Brown.

LESSON CXXIII.

FOR SPELLING

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
| ledger | business | receipt | register |
| package | postage | address | equal |
| book-keeper | Christmas | Thanksgiving | Lincoln |
| Washington | labor | laborer | bushel |
| liquid | gallon | barrel | ounce |
| pronounce | syllable | prefix | suffix |
| negroes | colored | people | mayor |
| congress | capitol | capital | lawyer |
| certainly | conversation | holiday | election |
| protection | collection | accept | govern |
| fearless | escape | quickly | persons |
| compare | corner | fire-alarm | public |
| chance | freedom | liberty | national |
| president | vice-president | governor | citizens |
| members | northern | southern | eastern |

LESSON CXXIV.

CONVERSATION FORMS

I wish you a Merry Christmas!

I wish you a Happy New Year!

I congratulate you.

I wish you much joy.

I wish you many happy returns of the day.

I wish you a safe voyage.

I wish you good luck.

Can you tell me the time?

Can you give me a light?

Do I take the train here?

"All aboard!" means that all travelers must take their places upon the boat or train.

"O. K." stands for "all right."

"C. O. D." means that the goods are to be paid for *cash on delivery*; that is, they must be paid for when they are given to the person who bought them.

"Step lively!" is what the car conductor says when he wishes the people to move quickly, when they get on or off his car.

LESSON CXXV.

Savings Bank

pocket

thief

interest

I saw a sign today with the words "Savings Bank" upon it. Can you tell me what these words mean?

A savings bank is a place where you can put the money you save. It is not wise to spend all the money you earn.

You should always put a part of it away, because you cannot know when you may need money. You may fall sick, for example, and be unable to work. You may lose your work. Should you have saved up some money, you can use it to pay your way until you can earn money again.

It is not safe for you to keep the money you save in your pocket. You might lose it. If you leave it at home in a box or in a trunk, a thief may steal it. Your house may take fire and your money may be burned.

The best place to keep the money you save is in a bank. That is why it is called a savings bank. The savings bank will keep your money for you, and give it back to you when you ask for it.

A savings bank will pay you for the use of your money as long as you leave it there. The money it pays you is called interest.

The interest is about three or four cents upon every dollar that you leave with them for a year. This may not be very much, but it makes your savings just that much more every year.

*A penny saved is a penny
earned.*

LESSON CXXVI.

SIGHT READING

"I am looking for another home. I do not need many rooms for my family. Four rooms besides the bath-room will do.

"I should like to have a small sitting-room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen. The rooms must be light, and the rent not too much. I always pay my rent on the first day of the month, and I keep my rooms neat and clean. Can you tell me where to find a home of this kind?"

"Yes, I can. I own a house near here, and I can let you have a floor in it. There are shades at the windows, and a nice gas-stove in the kitchen. I shall be glad to let the rooms to you. We can go to see them now. We can settle about the rent after you have looked at the rooms."

HOME, SWEET HOME

Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which sought through the world is ne'er met with elsewhere.

LESSON CXXVII.

OUR NATIONAL SONG

liberty

pilgrim
authormountain
holy

freedom

My Country, 'tis of Thee

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

* * * * *

Our fathers' God, to Thee
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

LESSON CXXVIII.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

| | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| beautiful | oath | indivisible | spangled |
| Union | salute | justice | banner |
| allegiance | republic | hearts | sever |

You all know the beautiful American flag of red, white and blue, that we call

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

It has 13 stripes, white and red. These stripes stand for the 13 states that fought with England to make this country free.

The stars in the blue field stand for the different states in the Union. Whenever a new state comes into the Union, a new star is added to the American flag.

The American flag means justice and liberty for all who live under it.

All true Americans, even the little children, are glad and proud to swear allegiance to the American flag.

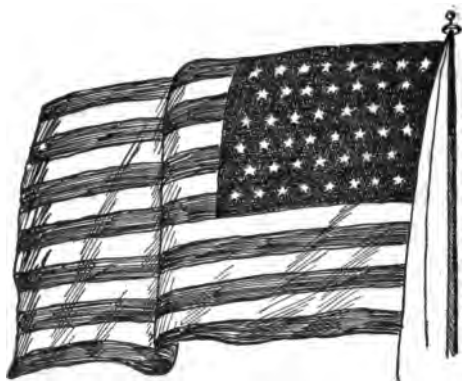
When they swear allegiance, they salute the flag with their right hands, and they take the oath in these words:

"I pledge allegiance to this flag and the republic

for which it stands; one nation, indivisible. and with liberty and justice for all."

THE UNION.

"The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of states none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!"



"'T is the star-spangled banner—O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

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